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(54) Title: TROPOELASTIN DERIVATIVES			
(57) Abstract			
<p>The invention relates to derivatives of tropoelastin and variants of those derivatives. The invention further provides expression products and hybrid molecules of the derivatives and variants of the invention. The invention further provides methods for the production of the derivatives, variants, expression products and hybrid molecules. Further provided are formulations, cross-linked structures and implants comprising the derivatives, variants, expression products and hybrid molecules of the invention. Further provided are uses of the derivatives, variants, expression products and hybrid molecules of the invention.</p>			

TROPOELASTIN DERIVATIVES

TECHNICAL FIELD

The present invention relates to derivatives of human
5 tropoelastin and variants thereof, to genetic constructs
encoding the amino acid sequences of the derivatives and
variants and to uses of the derivatives and variants. In
particular, the derivatives of the present invention have
elastin-like properties or macro-molecular binding
10 properties.

BACKGROUND ART

There are various forms of tropoelastin that
typically appear to consist of two types of alternating
15 domains: those rich in hydrophobic amino acids
(responsible for the elastic properties) and those rich in
lysine residues (responsible for cross-link formation).
Hydrophobic and cross-linking domains are encoded in
separate exons (Indik et al 1987).

20 The 26 A region of human tropoelastin is unique
amongst tropoelastin domains in that, due to the absence
of lysine, this region does not participate in elastin
cross-link formation. Furthermore, this region is a
serine-rich domain and lacks hydrophobic stretches,
25 indicating that it is unlikely to contribute to the
elasticity of tropoelastin. There is otherwise limited
information on the structure and functional relationships
of the 26 A region (Bedell-Hogan et al., 1993).

The gene for tropoelastin is believed to be present
30 as a single copy in the mammalian genome, and is expressed
in the form of multiple transcripts, distinguished by
alternative splicing of the pre-mRNA (Indik et al, 1990;
Oliver et al, 1987). Modest expression of a natural human
tropoelastin sequence has been achieved by Indik et al
35 (1990) using cDNA, providing free polypeptide which
unfortunately was unstable.

Expression of substantial amounts of human
tropoelastin using synthetic polynucleotides is reported

in WO94/14958. In particular, a construct, SHEL, providing substantial amounts of full length human tropoelastin is described.

5 DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

In the specification and claims, "derivatives of human tropoelastin" or "tropoelastin derivatives" means novel peptides, polypeptides or proteins which contain amino acid sequences derived from the native amino acid
10 sequences of human tropoelastin molecules. The amino acid sequences of the derivatives of human tropoelastin may be derived from any of the amino acid sequences of the isoforms of human tropoelastin. Derivatives of human tropoelastin are distinguished from human tropoelastin
15 molecules in that the amino acid sequences of derivatives are altered with respect to native tropoelastin sequences by substitution, addition or deletion of residues, or a combination of these alterations, in derivative amino acid sequences.

20 In a first aspect, the present invention provides derivatives of human tropoelastin which have elastin-like properties. Elastin-like properties are a combination of elastic properties, including the phenomenon of recoil following molecular distention under appropriate
25 conditions, and the ability to be cross-linked to other elastin molecules and/or other elastin-like molecules.

In a second aspect, the present invention provides derivatives of human tropoelastin which have macro-molecular binding properties including the ability to bind
30 glycosaminoglycans.

In a third aspect, the present invention provides derivatives of human tropoelastin which have elastin-like properties and macro-molecular binding properties.

The present invention further provides amino acid
35 sequence variants of the derivatives of the invention. In the specification and claims "variants" means amino acid sequences which retain the properties of the corresponding derivative of human tropoelastin, for example, elastin-

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like properties or macro-molecular binding properties, or a combination of elastin-like properties and macro-molecular binding properties, and have an amino acid sequence which is homologous with the amino acid sequence of the corresponding derivative. For the purposes of this description, "homology" between the amino acid sequence of a particular derivative of human tropoelastin and another amino acid sequence connotes a likeness short of identity, indicative of a derivation of one sequence from the other. In particular, an amino acid sequence is homologous to a derivative of human tropoelastin if the alignment of that amino acid sequence with the sequence of the derivative of human tropoelastin reveals a similarity of about 65% over any 20 amino acid stretch or over any repetitive element of the molecules shorter than 20 amino acids in length. Such a sequence comparison can be performed via known algorithms, such as that of Lipman and Pearson (1985). Similarity is observed between amino acids where those amino acids have a side chain which confers a similar chemical property in the same chemical environment. For example, threonine and serine are similar amino acids; aspartic acid and glutamic acid are similar amino acids; valine, leucine and isoleucine are similar amino acids etc. Thus, an amino acid sequence may be considered homologous with the amino acid sequence of a human tropoelastin derivative because the alignment of those sequences reveals a similarity of 65%, although at each amino acid position in the aligned sequences, none of the residues are identical.

Inasmuch as the present invention provides derivatives of human tropoelastin and amino acid sequence variants of those derivatives, the invention thus extends to amino acid sequence variants incorporating amino acid sequences of non-human tropoelastins. Amino acid sequence variants which are non-human tropoelastin derivatives, or are based all, or in part, on non-human tropoelastin derivatives retain properties of the corresponding derivative of non-human tropoelastin, for example,

elastin-like properties or macro-molecular binding properties, or a combination of elastin-like properties and macro-molecular binding properties, and have an amino acid sequence which is homologous with the amino acid sequence of the corresponding human derivative. The variants of the invention also include variants of the non-human tropoelastin derivatives, or of derivatives based on the non-human tropoelastin derivatives.

"Homology" between the amino acid sequence of a particular derivative of non-human tropoelastin and another amino acid sequence connotes a likeness short of identity, indicative of a derivation of one sequence from the other. In particular, an amino acid sequence is homologous to a derivative of non-human tropoelastin if the alignment of that amino acid sequence with the sequence of the derivative of non-human tropoelastin reveals a similarity of about 65% over any 20 amino acid stretch or over any repetitive element of the molecules shorter than 20 amino acids in length. The skilled addressee will understand that species that are substantially phylogenetically related to humans express tropoelastin molecules which consist of amino acid sequences with homology to human tropoelastin amino acid sequences. Indeed, amino acid sequences of non-human tropoelastins have been determined, including the amino acid sequences of chick tropoelastin, bovine tropoelastin and rat tropoelastin (Bressan et al. 1987, Raju et al. 1987, Pierce et al. 1992) and over multiple regions, these are homologous with the human tropoelastin amino acid sequences. The skilled addressee will recognise therefore, that derivatives of human tropoelastin and amino acid sequence variants of those derivatives will necessarily encompass corresponding tropoelastin amino acid sequences from these and other non-human species.

The present invention provides a tropoelastin derivative comprising the amino acid sequence of SHEL\$modified (SEQ ID NO:5). The amino acid sequence of

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SHELδmodified and the alignment of that amino acid sequence with the human tropoelastin sequence is shown in Figure 5.

5 The invention also provides an amino acid sequence variant of the derivative comprising the amino acid sequence of SHELδmodified.

The invention also provides a polynucleotide encoding a tropoelastin derivative comprising the amino acid sequence of SHELδmodified. The nucleotide sequence
10 encoding SHELδmodified is shown in Figure 3 (SEQ ID NO: 4). Preferably the polynucleotide comprises the nucleotide sequence which corresponds to SHELδmodified shown in Figure 3.

15 The invention also provides a polynucleotide encoding an amino acid sequence variant of the derivative SHELδmodified.

The present invention further provides a synthetic polynucleotide encoding a tropoelastin derivative comprising the amino acid sequence of SHELδ26A (SEQ ID
20 NO:3). A synthetic polynucleotide is a molecule which comprises a nucleotide sequence that contains silent mutations with respect to the corresponding native polynucleotide molecule. The silent mutations enhance the expression of the synthetic polynucleotide. The amino
25 acid sequence of SHELδ26A and the alignment of that amino acid sequence with the human tropoelastin sequence is shown in Figure 2. The SHELδ26A derivative excludes the SHEL coding sequence corresponding to exon 26A. Preferably the synthetic polynucleotide comprises the
30 sequence shown in Figure 1 (SEQ ID NO:1) from nucleotide position 1 to 1676 contiguous with nucleotide position 1775 to 2210.

The invention also provides a polynucleotide encoding an amino acid sequence variant of the derivative SHELδ26A.

35 The invention also provides an amino acid sequence

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variant of the derivative comprising the amino acid sequence of SHELδ26A.

5 The present inventor has, for the first time, shown that the region encoded by exon 26A (peptide 26A) of the tropoelastin gene binds glycosaminoglycans (GAGs) (Figure 6A and B). GAGs are macro-molecules particularly associated with the extracellular environment. These molecules play an important role in the architecture and mechanical properties of connective tissues and mediate
10 interactions with and availability of other molecules.

Thus, the present invention provides a tropoelastin derivative comprising the amino acid sequence of peptide 26A. Peptide 26A has the amino acid sequence:
GADEGVRRSLSPELREGDPSSSQHLPSTPSSPRV (SEQ ID NO: 12) or
15 GADEGVRRSLSPELREGDPSSSQHLPSTPSSPRF (SEQ ID NO: 13).

The present invention also provides an amino acid sequence variant of the derivative comprising the amino acid sequence of peptide 26A.

The invention also provides a polynucleotide encoding
20 a tropoelastin derivative comprising the amino acid sequence of peptide 26A. Preferably the polynucleotide comprises the nucleotide sequence shown in Figure 1 (SEQ ID NO: 1) from nucleotide position 1687 to 1778. Preferably the 3' terminal codon is GTT (which encodes V) or TTT (which encodes F).
25

The invention also provides a polynucleotide encoding an amino acid sequence variant of the derivative comprising the amino acid sequence of peptide 26A.

In appreciating the GAG binding property of peptide
30 26A, the present inventor envisages the generation of novel subsets of hybrid molecules, comprising biological polymers which are linked to peptide 26A, wherein the peptide 26A imparts GAG binding activity to the polymer. In particular, the present inventor has recognised that
35 the deletion or insertion of the peptide 26A amino acid sequence, or a variant of that amino acid sequence will alter GAG binding activity. Thus, the present invention relates to tropoelastin derivatives in which full length

or partial length tropoelastin molecules have been modified by the addition of one or more exon 26A regions to enhance interactions with GAGs. Moreover, the invention relates to site directed modification of the amino acid sequence of peptide 26A so as to generate variants of the peptide 26A amino acid sequence which have altered affinity or altered specificity for GAGs. Tropoelastin derivatives or variants of the derivatives which contain altered GAG binding activity may be uncross-linked or cross-linked.

In another aspect, the invention provides a hybrid molecule. In the specification and claims, "hybrid molecule" means a molecule comprising a biological polymer which is linked to a tropoelastin derivative comprising the amino acid sequence of peptide 26A or an amino acid sequence variant of a derivative comprising the amino acid sequence of peptide 26A. Preferably the biological polymer is a protein. More preferably the protein is selected from the group consisting of growth factors, cytokines and antibodies. Alternatively the biological polymer is selected from the group consisting of lipids, sugars or nucleic acids.

In one embodiment, and where the biological polymer is a protein, the hybrid molecule is produced by recombinant DNA techniques, including for example the construction of a nucleotide sequence which encodes the biological polymer and the tropoelastin derivative comprising the amino acid sequence of peptide 26A, or the amino acid sequence variant of a derivative comprising the amino acid sequence of peptide 26 A, in a single open reading frame. Alternatively, the hybrid molecule may be produced synthetically by solid phase peptide synthesis, including, for example the methods of synthesis disclosed in Merrifield (1963) or Knorr et al. (1989). Examples of peptide synthesis also include the synthesis methods used by peptide synthesizers of Perkin Elmer/Applied Biosystems, CA, US.

In another aspect, the invention provides a

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polynucleotide sequence encoding a hybrid molecule of the invention.

In another aspect, the invention provides a hybrid molecule which comprises a synthetic polymer which is
5 linked in a tropoelastin derivative comprising the amino acid sequence of peptide 26A, or an amino acid sequence variant of the derivative comprising the amino acid sequence of peptide 26A.

The invention further provides a method of imparting
10 or enhancing GAG binding activity to a biological polymer comprising the step of linking a tropoelastin derivative comprising the amino acid sequence of peptide 26A, or an amino acid sequence variant of peptide 26A with the biological polymer. Preferably the biological polymer is
15 a protein.

The invention further provides a method of deleting or reducing GAG binding activity from a biological polymer comprising the step of deleting a tropoelastin derivative comprising the amino acid sequence of peptide 26A, or an
20 amino acid sequence variant of peptide 26A from the biological polymer. Preferably the biological polymer is a protein.

The present invention also provides a tropoelastin derivative comprising the amino acid sequence of
25 SHELgamma. SHELgamma has the amino acid sequence:
SAMGALVGLGVPGLVGAGVPGFGAGADEGVRRSLSPELREGDPSSSQHLPSTPSSPR
VPGALAAAKAAKYGA AVPGVLGGLGALGGVGIPGGVVGAGPAAAAAAKAAAKAAQFG
LVGAAGLGGVLGVGGLGVPGVGGGLGIPAAAAKAAKYGAAGLGGVLGGAGQFPLGGVA
ARPGFGLSPIFPGGACL GKACGRKRK (SEQ ID NO: 9).

30 The invention also provides an amino acid sequence variant of the derivative comprising the amino acid sequence of SHELgamma.

The invention also provides a polynucleotide encoding a tropoelastin derivative, the derivative comprising the
35 amino acid sequence of SHELgamma. The nucleotide sequence of the polynucleotide SHELgamma (SEQ ID NO: 8) is shown in Figure 8. In this nucleotide sequence, the first 9 codons from nucleotide position 948 to 974 are derived

from the glutathione *S*-transferase (GST) fusion nucleotide sequence. Preferably the polynucleotide comprises the nucleotide sequence shown in Figure 8. More preferably the polynucleotide comprises the nucleotide sequence shown in Figure 8 from nucleotide sequence position 975 to 1547.

The invention also provides a polynucleotide encoding an amino acid sequence variant of the derivative comprising the amino acid sequence of SHELgamma.

The present invention also provides a polynucleotide encoding a tropoelastin derivative, the derivative comprising the amino acid sequence of SHELgamma excluding exon 26A. The nucleotide sequence of the polynucleotide SHELgamma excluding exon 26A (SEQ ID NO: 6) is shown in Figure 7. In this nucleotide sequence, the first 5 codons from nucleotide position 948 to 962 are derived from the GST nucleotide sequence. SHELgamma excluding exon 26A has the following amino acid sequence:

VPGALAAAKAAKYGAAPGVLGGLGALGGVGI PGGVVGAGPAAAAAAKAAKAAQFG
LVGAAGLGGLGVGGLGVPGVGGGLGGIPPAKAAKYGAAGLGGVLGGAGQFPLGGVA
ARPGFGLSPIFPGGACLGKACGRKRK (SEQ ID NO: 7).

Preferably the polynucleotide comprises the nucleotide sequence shown in SEQ ID NO:6. More preferably the polynucleotide comprises the nucleotide sequence shown in SEQ ID NO: 6 from nucleotide sequence position 15 to 441.

The invention also provides a polynucleotide encoding an amino acid sequence variant of the derivative comprising the amino acid sequence of SHELgamma excluding exon 26A.

The invention also provides a tropoelastin derivative comprising the amino acid sequence of SHELgamma excluding exon 26A.

The invention also provides an amino acid sequence variant of the derivative comprising SHELgamma excluding exon 26A.

The derivatives of the invention based on SHELgamma can also be produced by *in vitro* biochemical cleavage of tropoelastin products such as SHEL, so as to release a carboxy-terminal fragment. The carboxy-terminal fragment

may be purified by reverse phase HPLC.

The present invention also provides a tropoelastin derivative comprising the amino acid sequence of SHEL31-36. SHEL31-36 has the following amino acid sequence:

5 GIPPAAAAKAACYGAAGLGGVLGGAGQFPLGGVAARPGFGLSPIFPGGACLGKACG-
RKRK (SEQ ID NO: 10).

SHEL31-36 retains a crosslinking domain. As a consequence of its elastin-like properties, it is envisaged that this and related tropoelastin derivatives
10 can be used to interfere with tropoelastin deposition and formation of unaltered elastic fibre.

The invention also provides an amino acid sequence variant of the derivative comprising the amino acid sequence of SHEL31-36.

15 The invention also provides a polynucleotide encoding a tropoelastin derivative, the derivative comprising the amino acid sequence of SHEL31-36. Preferably the polynucleotide comprises the nucleotide sequence shown in Figure 1 (SEQ ID NO:1) from nucleotide position 2022 to
20 2210.

The invention also provides a polynucleotide encoding an amino acid variant of the derivative comprising the amino acid sequence of SHEL31-36.

The present invention also provides a tropoelastin
25 derivative, comprising the amino acid sequence of SHEL32-36. SHEL32-36 has the following amino acid sequence:
GAAGLGGVLGGAGQFPLGGVAARPGFGLSPIFPGGACLGKACGRKRK (SEQ ID NO: 11).

The invention also provides an amino acid sequence
30 variant of the derivative comprising the amino acid sequence of SHEL32-36.

The invention also provides a polynucleotide encoding a tropoelastin derivative, the derivative comprising the amino acid sequence of SHEL32-36. Preferably the
35 polynucleotide comprises the nucleotide sequence shown in Figure 1 (SEQ ID NO: 1) from nucleotide position 2061 to 2210.

The present invention also provides a polynucleotide

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encoding an amino acid sequence variant of the derivative comprising the amino acid sequence of SHEL32-36.

As a consequence of its elastin-like properties, it is envisaged that SHEL32-36 and related tropoelastin derivatives can be used to interfere with tropoelastin deposition and formation of an unaltered elastic fibre.

The present invention also provides a tropoelastin derivative, comprising the amino acid sequence of SHEL26-36. SHEL26-36 has the following amino acid sequence:

10 AAAGLGAGIPGLGVGVGPGLGVGAGVPGLGVGAGVPGFGAGADEGVRRSLSPELREGD
PSSSQHLPSTPSSPRVPGALAAAKAAKYGAAVPGVLGGLGALGGVGIPGGVVGAGPAAA
AAAAKAAKAAQFGLVGAAGLGGLGVGGLGVPGVGGGLGGIPPAKAAKYGAAGLGGV
LGGAGQFPLGGVAARPGFGLSPIFPGGACLGKACGRKRK (SEQ ID NO: 14)

The invention also provides an amino acid sequence variant of the derivative comprising the amino acid sequence of SHEL26-36.

The invention also provides a polynucleotide encoding a tropoelastin derivative, the derivative comprising the amino acid sequence of SHEL26-36. Preferably the polynucleotide comprises the nucleotide sequence shown in Figure 1 from nucleotide position 1554-2210.

The present invention also provides a tropoelastin derivative, comprising the amino acid sequence of SHEL26-36 excluding exon 26A. SHEL26-36 excluding exon 26A has the following amino acid sequence:

25 AAAGLGAGIPGLGVGVGPGLGVGAGVPGLGVGAGVPGFGAVPGALAAAKAAKYGAAVP
GVLGGLGALGGVGIPGGVVGAGPAAAAAKAAKAAQFGLVGAAGLGGLGVGGLGVPG
VGGLGGIPPAKAAKYGAAGLGGVLGGAGQFPLGGVAARPGFGLSPIFPGGACLGKA
CGRKRK (SEQ ID NO: 15)

The invention also provides an amino acid sequence variant of the derivative comprising the amino acid sequence of SHEL26-36 excluding exon 26A.

The invention also provides a polynucleotide encoding a tropoelastin derivative, the derivative comprising the amino acid sequence of SHEL26-36 excluding exon 26A. Preferably the polynucleotide comprises the nucleotide sequence shown in Figure 1 from nucleotide position 1554

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to 1676 contiguous with 1776 to 2210.

The present invention also provides a polynucleotide encoding an amino acid sequence variant of the derivative comprising the amino acid sequence of SHEL26-36.

5 In another aspect the present invention provides a formulation comprising a tropoelastin derivative, a variant of the derivative or a hybrid molecule of the invention, together with a carrier or diluent.

10 Formulations of the derivatives, variants or hybrid molecules of the invention can be prepared in accordance with standard techniques appropriate to the field in which they are to be used.

The polynucleotides and synthetic polynucleotides of the invention can be provided in association with other
15 polynucleotide sequences including 5' and 3' untranslated sequences, and 5' upstream and 3' downstream transcriptional regulatory sequences. The polynucleotides and synthetic polynucleotides may be provided as a recombinant DNA molecule including plasmid DNA.

20 The polynucleotides and synthetic polynucleotides of the invention can be prepared using the techniques of chemical synthesis or recombinant DNA technology, or by a combination of both techniques.

In a further aspect the invention provides a vector
25 comprising a polynucleotide or synthetic polynucleotide encoding a tropoelastin derivative, a variant of the derivative or a hybrid molecule of the invention.

Vectors useful in this invention include plasmids, phages and phagemids. The polynucleotides and synthetic
30 polynucleotides of the present invention can also be used in integrative expression systems or lytic or comparable expression systems.

Suitable vectors will generally contain origins of replication and control sequences which are derived from
35 species compatible with the intended expression host. Typically these vectors include a promoter located upstream from the polynucleotide, together with a ribosome binding site if intended for prokaryotic expression, and a

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phenotypic selection gene such as one conferring antibiotic resistance or supplying an auxotrophic requirement. For production vectors, vectors which provide for enhanced stability through partitioning may be chosen. Where integrative vectors are used it is not necessary for the vector to have an origin of replication. Lytic and other comparable expression systems do not need to have those functions required for maintenance of vectors in hosts.

For *E. coli* typical vectors include pBR322, pBluescript II SK', pGEX-2T, pTrc99A, pET series vectors, particularly pET3d, (Studier et al., 1990) and derivatives of these vectors. Derivatives include those plasmids with a modified protease recognition sequence to facilitate purification of a protein domain.

In another aspect the invention provides a cell capable of expressing a polynucleotide or a synthetic polynucleotide which encodes a derivative or variant of the invention, or a polynucleotide which encodes a hybrid molecule of the invention.

A preferred expression system is an *E. coli* expression system. However, the invention includes within its scope the use of other hosts capable of expressing protein from the polynucleotides designed for use in *E. coli*. The invention also includes the use of polynucleotides and synthetic polynucleotides suitable for use in other expression systems such as other microbial expression systems. These other expression systems include yeast, and bacterial expression systems, insect cell expression systems, and expression systems involving other eukaryotic cell lines or whole organisms.

Examples of *E. coli* hosts include *E. coli* B strain derivatives (Studier et al, 1990), and K-strain derivatives such as NM522 (Gough and Murray, 1983) and XL1-Blue (Bullock et al, 1987).

In a further aspect the present invention provides an expression product. In the specification and claims, "expression product" means a derivative or variant of the

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invention expressed by a cell containing a polynucleotide or a synthetic polynucleotide encoding a derivative or variant of the invention.

5 The expression products of the invention may be fused expression products which include all or part of a protein encoded by the vector in peptide linkage with the derivative or variant. They may also include, for example, an N-terminal methionine or other additional residues which do not permanently impair the elastin-like, or macro-molecular binding properties of the product.

10 Typically the fusion is to the N-terminus of the expression product. An example of a suitable protein is to the C-terminus of glutathione S-transferase. The fused protein sequence may be chosen in order to cause the expression product to be secreted or expressed as a cell surface protein to simplify purification or expressed as a cytoplasmic protein.

20 The expressed fusion products may subsequently be treated to remove the fused protein sequences to provide free tropoelastin derivative or variant. Treatment is typically through protease treatment or, in the case of secretion, removal is effected by endogenous host secretion machinery. An example of this is secretion by yeasts.

25 Non-fused systems include the introduction of or use of a pre-existing methionine codon. An example of this is the use of pET3a or pET3d in *E. coli*.

30 In another aspect the invention provides a polynucleotide encoding an expression product of the invention.

35 In another aspect the present invention provides a formulation comprising an expression product of the invention together with a carrier or diluent. The formulation of the expression product can be prepared in accordance with standard techniques appropriate to the field in which they are to be used.

According to a further aspect of the present invention there is provided a method for producing a

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tropoelastin derivative or a variant of the derivative comprising providing a vector containing a polynucleotide or a synthetic polynucleotide encoding the derivative or variant; introducing the vector into a suitable host cell; maintaining the cell in conditions suitable for expression of the polynucleotide or synthetic polynucleotide and isolating the derivative or variant of the invention. The method can be applied to the production of the expression products and hybrid molecules (in which the hybrid molecules comprise the peptide 26A or a variant thereof and a further amino acid sequence) of the invention, by providing a vector containing a polynucleotide encoding an expression product or a hybrid molecule; introducing the vector into a suitable host cell; maintaining the cell in conditions suitable for expression of the polynucleotide and isolating the expression product or hybrid molecule.

In one embodiment, the polynucleotide or synthetic polynucleotide encoding the derivative, variant, expression product or hybrid molecule of the invention is expressed in a host cell which is maintained in culture *in vitro*.

Alternatively, the polynucleotide or synthetic polynucleotide encoding the derivative, variant, expression product or hybrid molecule of the invention is expressed in a host cell which is maintained *in vivo*. Thus, in another embodiment, the polynucleotide or synthetic polynucleotide encoding the derivative, variant, expression product or hybrid molecule of the invention is expressed in a transgenic animal. Methods for the generation of transgenic animals are known in the art. Exemplary methods are described in Slack et al. 1991 and Janne et al. 1992.

The tropoelastin derivatives, variants of the derivatives, and hybrid molecules (in which the hybrid molecules comprise the peptide 26A or a variant thereof and a further amino acid sequence) of the invention may be produced by solid phase peptide synthesis, including, for example, the methods of synthesis disclosed in Merrifield

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(1963) or Knorr et al (1989). Examples of peptide synthesis also include the synthesis methods used by peptide synthesisers of Perkin Elmer/Applied Biosystems, CA, US. As an alternative to cell synthesis from a
5 polynucleotide or synthetic polynucleotide, the expression products of the invention may be produced by solid phase peptide synthesis.

In a further aspect the present invention provides an implant formed from at least one tropoelastin derivative
10 and/or variant of the derivative of the invention. The implant may alternatively contain at least one expression product and/or at least one hybrid molecule of the invention.

The implants are formed into the required shape by
15 cross-linking the tropoelastin derivative, variant of the derivative, expression product, or hybrid molecule of the invention, in a mould which conforms to the desired shape of the implant. Where the implant is required to be used in sheet form the tropoelastin derivative, variant of the
20 derivative, expression product, or hybrid molecule of the invention can be cross-linked on a flat surface. Relevant methodologies are described in, for example, US Patent No. 4 474 851 and US Patent No. 5 250 516. The elastomeric materials may be exclusively prepared from one or more
25 tropoelastin derivatives, variants of the derivative, expression products, or hybrid molecules of the invention or may be composites prepared from one or more of these constituents together with other materials.

The tropoelastin derivatives or variants of the
30 derivatives can be cross-linked to form elastin or elastin-like material or can be cross-linked in conjunction with other biological or synthetic molecules to form a composite material.

Thus in another aspect the invention provides a
35 cross-linked complex which comprises at least one tropoelastin derivative of the invention and/or at least one variant of a derivative of the invention. The cross-linked complexes may additionally contain at least one

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expression product and/or at least one hybrid molecule of the invention, which may be cross-linked to the at least one tropoelastin derivative and/or variant of the derivative of the invention.

5 The cross-linking of the tropoelastin derivatives, variants of the derivatives, hybrid molecules and expression products of the invention can be achieved by chemical oxidation of lysine side chains using processes such as ruthenium tetroxide mediated oxidation and quinone
10 mediated oxidation, or by using homobifunctional chemical cross-linking agents such as dithiobis (succinimidylpropionate), dimethyl adipimidate or dimethyl pimelimidate. Glutaraldehyde cross-linking is an important addition to this repertoire. Another alternative
15 is the cross-linking of lysine and glutamic side chains.

 The tropoelastin derivatives, variants of the derivatives, hybrid molecules and expression products of the invention may also be enzymatically cross-linked by methods including lysyl oxidase mediated oxidation or may
20 be cross-linked using gamma irradiation.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

 Figure 1: Nucleotide (SEQ ID NO: 1) and predicted amino acid (SEQ ID NO:2) sequences of synthetic human
25 tropoelastin SHEL. The upper (numbered) nucleotide sequence represents the coding strand.

 Figure 2: Alignment of SHEL (SEQ ID NO:2) (upper line) and SHEL δ 26A (SEQ ID NO: 3) amino acid sequences.

 Figure 3: Nucleotide (SEQ ID NO: 4) and predicted amino acid (SEQ ID NO: 5) sequences of SHEL δ modified.
30

 Figure 4: Alignment of SHEL δ modified (SEQ ID NO: 4) (upper line) and SHEL (SEQ ID NO:1) nucleotide sequences.

 Figure 5: Alignment of SHEL δ modified (SEQ ID NO: 5) (lower line) and SHEL (SEQ ID NO: 1) amino acid
35 sequences.

 Figure 6A: HPLC elution profile of GST-exon 26A fusion protein tropoelastin derivative loaded in from

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heparin sepharose. 6B: Binding of peptide 26A (SEQ ID NO: 12 and SEQ ID NO: 13) to glycosaminoglycans.

Figure 7: Nucleotide (SEQ ID NO: 6) and predicted amino acid (SEQ ID NO: 7) sequences of SHELgamma excluding exon 26A.

Figure 8: Nucleotide (SEQ ID NO: 8) and predicted amino acid (SEQ ID NO: 9) sequences of SHELgamma.

BEST METHOD OF PERFORMING THE INVENTION

The recombinant and synthetic procedures used for the synthesis of the derivatives, variants, expression products and hybrid molecules of the invention are described in standard texts such as Sambrook et al (1989).

Tropoelastin nucleotide sequences may be modified so as to provide derivatives, variants, expression products or hybrid molecules, by conventional site-directed or random mutagenesis. The sequences may also be modified by oligonucleotide-directed mutagenesis, which comprises the following steps:

1. synthesis of an oligonucleotide with a sequence that contains the desired nucleotide substitution (mutation);
2. hybridising the oligonucleotide to a template comprising a structural sequence encoding tropoelastin; and
3. using a DNA polymerase to extend the oligonucleotide as a primer.

Another approach which is particularly suited to situations where a synthetic polynucleotide encoding the tropoelastin derivative is prepared from oligonucleotide blocks bounded by restriction sites, is cassette mutagenesis where entire restriction fragments are replaced.

Purification of the derivatives, variants, expression products or hybrid molecules of the invention is performed using standard techniques including HPLC. The actual sequence of steps in the purification of a particular derivative, variant, expression product or hybrid molecule

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is limited by the environment from which the molecule is to be purified. By way of example, reference is made to the purification scheme disclosed in W094/14958.

Formulations in accordance with the invention are
5 formulated in accordance with standard techniques.

The amount of derivative, variant, expression product or hybrid molecule that may be combined with a carrier or diluent to produce a single dosage will vary depending on the situation in which the formulation is to be used and
10 the particular mode of administration.

It will be understood also that specific doses for any particular host may be influenced by factors such as the age, sex, weight and general health of the host as well as the particular characteristics of the derivative,
15 variant, expression product or hybrid molecule of the invention being used, and how it is administered.

Injectable preparations, for example, sterile injectable aqueous or oleagenous suspensions may be formulated according to the known art using suitable
20 dispersing or wetting agents and suspending agents. The sterile injectable preparation may also be a sterile injectable solution or suspension in a non-toxic parenterally acceptable diluent or solvent. Among the acceptable vehicles or solvents that may be employed are
25 water, Ringer's solution, alcohols and isotonic sodium chloride solution. In addition, sterile, fixed oils are conventionally employed as a solvent or suspending medium. For this purpose any bland fixed oil may be employed including synthetic mono- or diglycerides. In addition,
30 fatty acids such as oleic acid and organic solvents find use in the preparation of injectables.

Routes of administration, dosages to be administered as well as frequency of administration are all factors which can be optimised using ordinary skill in the art.

35 In addition, the derivatives, variants, expression products and hybrid molecules of the invention may be prepared as topical preparations for instance as anti-wrinkle and hand lotions using standard techniques for the

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preparation of such formulations. They may be prepared in aerosol form for, for instance, administration to a patient's lungs, or in the form of surgical implants, foods or industrial products by standard techniques.

5

SHEL

The preparation of SHEL is described in WO94/14958. It is directly expressed as a full length human protein with a calculated molecular weight of 64kDa. The full
10 nucleotide sequence and corresponding amino acid sequence of SHEL is shown in Figure 1. The preparation of pSHELF is described in WO94/14958.

pSHELF differs from the natural coding sequence(s) in a number of ways. As described in WO94/14958, the
15 untranslated regions present in the tropoelastin cDNA sequence were disregarded in designing the synthetic gene, and the nucleotides encoding the signal peptide were removed. Restriction endonuclease recognition sites were incorporated at regular intervals into the gene by
20 typically altering only the third base of the relevant codons, thereby maintaining the primary sequence of the gene product. The facility for silent alteration of the coding sequence was also exploited to change the codon bias of the tropoelastin gene to that commonly found in highly
25 expressed *E.coli* genes. [Genetics Computer Group (GCG) package version 7-UNIX using Codon Frequency and Gen Run Data: ecohigh-cod]. Two additional stop codons were added to the 3'-end, and an ATG start codon comprising a novel NcoI site was appended to the 5'-end. Bam HI cloning sites
30 were engineered at both ends of the synthetic sequence. Since the gene contains no internal methionine residues, treatment of the newly-synthesized gene product (expressed directly or as a fusion with another gene) with cyanogen bromide would liberate a protein with the same or similar
35 sequence as one form of natural tropoelastin comprising 731 amino acids. Other forms of processing are envisaged, which may generate tropoelastin species of the same or different lengths.

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Two stop codons were added in order to allow the possible use of the construct in suppressor hosts, and also to avoid any potential depletion of termination (release) factors for translation.

5 As described in the following examples, the derivatives, pSHELF δ 26A, pSHELF δ modified, pSHELFgamma, pSHEL31-36, pSHEL32-36 and pSHELFgamma δ 26A were derived from the pSHELF nucleotide sequence. These particular derivatives, and indeed the derivatives, variants,
10 expression products and hybrid molecules of the invention can equally be derived from a native human or non-human tropoelastin nucleotide sequence.

Example 1: Construction of pSHELF δ 26A and pSHELF δ
15 modified

Mutagenesis was used with pSHELF to remove DNA corresponding to exon 26A. The sequence of the mutagenic primer was:

5'CGG GTT TCG GTG CTG TTC CGG GCG CGC TGG 3'

20 This flanked either side of exon 26A by 15bp resulting in its precise deletion. A second selection primer, which mutates a unique restriction site to another restriction site is normally used in the protocol but was not in this case since deletion of exon 26A also resulted
25 in the deletion of a unique restriction site, *PmlI*. The enzyme *PmlI* was used to treat the mutation reaction to linearise any unmutated parental plasmid and consequently to enrich for mutant plasmid. The reaction mixture was used to transform competent BMH17-18 *mutS* *E. coli*,
30 defective in mismatch repair, by electroporation and the entire transformed culture was grown overnight in LB+ampicillin. Mixed plasmid DNA, containing both mutated and parental plasmids, was isolated from the culture and the plasmid DNA was digested with *PmlI* to linearise the
35 parental plasmid. The plasmid DNA, now enriched for mutated plasmid, was used to transform *E. coli* HMS174 by electroporation and transformants selected on LB plates

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containing 75µgml⁻¹ ampicillin.

Colonies were grown overnight and plasmid mini-preparations performed. Constructs were screened using *Pml*I and those which were insensitive to digestion were further screened by *Kpn*I/*Pst*I double digestion. Candidate clones were sequenced to verify the sequence, named pSHELFδmodified.

Sequencing confirmed the region immediately surrounding the deletion was correct. *Pst*I and *Bss*HII restriction sites surrounding the correct region of pSHELFδmodified were used to remove the desired segment and re-insert it into the corresponding site of pSHELF. 6.5µg pSHELF and 7.5µg pSHELFδmodified were digested with *Bss*HII, precipitated and digested with *Pst*I. The appropriate three fragments were gel-purified and ligated. DNA was transformed into *E. coli* XL1-Blue and transformants selected on plates containing 75µgml⁻¹ ampicillin.

Plasmids were isolated by mini-preparations and screened using *Bgl*I digestion. A candidate clone was further analysed by restriction enzyme digestion and sequenced, and named pSHELFδ26A.

Example 2: Synthesis of Exon 26A

The region of SHEL corresponding to exon 26A was amplified by PCR, with primers modified to introduce an in-frame *Bam*H1 site upstream and a stop codon downstream at the 3' end. Two forms were generated: one terminating in valine (26AV) and the other terminating in phenylalanine (26AF). These forms are as follows:

GADEGVRRSLSPELREGDPSSSQHLPSTPSSPRV with properties:

Molecular weight = 3588.80

Residues = 34

Average Residue Weight = 105.553

Charge = -1

Isoelectric point = 5.71

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and

GADEGVRRSLSPELREGDPSSSQHLPSTPSSPRF

A 26A coding region was expressed as a glutathione S-transferase (GST) fusion protein.

5

Example 3: Glycosaminoglycan binding activity of Exon 26A

Ultrafiltration assay methodology was developed to examine and quantify interactions occurring in vitro between the 26A region and purified extracellular matrix 10 glycosaminoglycans. GST26A fusion protein and tropoelastin were compared with GST and tropoelastin lacking exon 26A at physiologically relevant conditions of pH and ionic strength.

15 Experimental evidence supports the notion that peptide 26A (26AF and 26AV) binds GAGs. Immobilised heparin column binding shows that GST26A binds more tightly than does GST, and requires a higher sodium chloride concentration for elution (Figure 6B). 20 Furthermore, GST26A fusion protein binds radioactive heparin with greater efficiencies than GST, and these can be compared with GAGs including chondroitin sulphates and keratin sulphates. An implication of this is that GAGs binding to tropoelastin can be adjusted based upon the 25 content of 26A. Cross-linked tropoelastin would be expected to show differential binding to GAGs based on the relative amounts of SHEL vs. SHELδ26A.

In summary, these studies reveal that the 26A region is a functional glycosaminoglycan binding domain, which 30 functions in intact tropoelastin. It is also active when isolated as a fusion entity yet displays no detectable structure in the absence of bound GAG. Furthermore, panel competition studies indicate a preference for those GAGs found in close association with the elastic fibre in the 35 extracellular matrix.

Example 4: Construction of pSHELgamma, pSHEL31-36,
 PSHEL32-36 and pSHELgammaδ26A

pSHELgamma is derived from the pSHELgamma construct disclosed in WO94/74958. PSHEL31-36, pSHEL32-36 and
5 pSHELgammaδ26A were derived from pSHELgamma. pSHELgamma was modified by introducing an oligonucleotide linker at the KpnI site. This encoded a faster Xa cleavage site which could be utilised in subsequent constructs. PCR and site directed mutagenesis was then used to generate further,
10 shorter forms which provided fusions with GST. Constructs were DNA sequenced for verification. Induced protein was isolated as GST-fusion proteins, which were subsequently bound to glutathione agarose. Protease cleavage was optional where fusion proteins were desired; otherwise the
15 cleaved proteins and peptides were further purified by reverse phase HPLC.

INDUSTRIAL APPLICATION

The derivatives and expression products of the
20 invention are of use in inter alia the medical, pharmaceutical, veterinary and cosmetic fields.

It is to be understood that a reference herein to a prior art document does not constitute an admission that the document forms part of the common general knowledge in
25 the art in Australia or in any other country.

In the claims which follow and in the preceding description of the invention, except where the context requires otherwise due to express language or necessary implication, the word "comprising" or grammatical
30 variations thereof, is used in the sense of "including", i.e. the features specified may be associated with further features in various embodiments of the invention.



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SEQUENCE LISTING

(1) GENERAL INFORMATION:

(i) APPLICANT: WEISS, ANTHONY S
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(ii) TITLE OF INVENTION: TROPOELASTIN DERIVATIVES

(iii) NUMBER OF SEQUENCES: 15

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(F) ZIP: 2060

(v) COMPUTER READABLE FORM:

(A) MEDIUM TYPE: Floppy disk
(B) COMPUTER: IBM PC compatible
(C) OPERATING SYSTEM: PC-DOS/MS-DOS
(D) SOFTWARE: PatentIn Release #1.0, Version #1.30

(vi) CURRENT APPLICATION DATA:

(A) APPLICATION NUMBER: AU
(B) FILING DATE:
(C) CLASSIFICATION:

(vii) PRIOR APPLICATION DATA:

(A) APPLICATION NUMBER: AU P08117
(B) FILING DATE: 18-JUL-1997

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(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:1:

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(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

- (A) LENGTH: 2210 base pairs
- (B) TYPE: nucleic acid
- (C) STRANDEDNESS: double
- (D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: DNA (genomic)

(iii) HYPOTHETICAL: YES

(iv) ANTI-SENSE: NO

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:1:

GATCCATGGG TGGCGTCCG GGTGCTATCC CGGGTGGCGT TCCGGGTGGT GTATTCTACC	60
CAGGCGCGGG TCTGGGTGCA CTGGGCGGTG GTGCGCTGGG CCCGGGTGGT AAACCGCTGA	120
AACCGGTTCC AGGCGGTCTG GCAGGTGCTG GTCTGGGTGC AGGTCTGGGC GCGTTCCCGG	180
CGGTTACCTT CCCGGGTGCT CTGGTTCCGG GTGGCGTTGC AGACGCAGCT GCTGCGTACA	240
AAGCGGCAAA GGCAGGTGCG GGTCTGGGCG GGGTACCAGG TGTGCGCGT CTGGGTGTAT	300
CTGCTGGCGC AGTTGTTCCG CAGCCGGGTG CAGGTGTAAA ACCGGGCAAA GTTCCAGGTG	360
TTGGTCTGCC GGGCGTATAC CCGGTGGTG TTCTGCCGGG CGCGCGTTTC CCAGGTGTTG	420
GTGTACTGCC GGGCGTCCG ACCGGTGCG GTGTAAACC GAAGGCACCA GGTGTAGGCG	480
GCGCGTTCCG GGGTATCCCG GGTGTTGGCC CGTTCGGTGG TCCGCAGCCA GCGTTCCGC	540
TGGGTTACCC GATCAAAGCG CCGAAGCTTC CAGGTGGCTA CGGTCTGCCG TACACCACCG	600
GTAAACTGCC GTACGGCTAC GGTCCGGGTG GCGTAGCAGG TGCTGCGGGT AAAGCAGGCT	660
ACCCAACCGG TACTGGTGTT GGTCCGCAGG CTGCTGCGGC AGCTGCGGGC AAGGCAGCAG	720
CAAAATTCGG CGCGGGTGCA GCGGTGTTC TGCCGGGCGT AGGTGGTGCT GCGTTCCGG	780
GTGTTCCAGG TGCGATCCCG GGCATCGGTG GTATCGCAGG CGTAGGTACT CCGGCGGCCG	840

CTGCGGCTGC GGCAGCTGCG GCGAAAGCAG CTAAATACGG TGC GG CAGCA GGCCTGGTTC	900
CGGGTGGTCC AGGCTTCGGT CCGGGTGTG TAGGCGTTCC GGGTGCTGGT GTTCCGGGCG	960
TAGGTGTTCC AGGTGCGGGC ATCCCGGTTG TACCGGGTGC AGGTATCCCG GCGCTGCGG	1020
TTCCAGGTGT TGTATCCCCG GAAGCGGCAG CTAAGGCTGC TCGAAAGCT GCGAAATACG	1080
GAGCTCGTCC GGGCGTTGGT GTTGGTGGCA TCCCGACCTA CCGTGTAGGT GCAGGCGGTT	1140
TCCCAGGTTT CCGCGTTGGT GTTGGTGGCA TCCCGGGTGT AGCTGGTGT CCGTCTGTTG	1200
GTGGCGTACC GGGTGTGGT GCGTTCCAG GTGTAGGTAT CTCCCCGAA GCGCAGGCAG	1260
CTGCGGCAGC TAAAGCAGCG AAGTACGGCG TTGGTACTCC GCGGCAGCA GCTGCTAAAG	1320
CAGCGGCTAA AGCAGCGCAG TTCGGACTAG TTCCGGGCGT AGGTGTTGCG CCAGGTGTTG	1380
GCGTAGCACC GGGTGTGGT GTTGTCCGG GCGTAGGTCT GGCACCGGGT GTTGGCGTTG	1440
CACCAGGTGT AGGTGTTGCG CCGGGCGTTG GTGTAGCACC GGGTATCGGT CCGGGTGGCG	1500
TTGCGGCTGC TCGAAATCT GCTGCGAAGG TTGCTGCGAA AGCGCAGCTG CGTGCAGCAG	1560
CTGGTCTGGG TCGGGCATC CCAGGTCTGG GTGTAGGTGT TGGTGTTCG GGCCTGGGTG	1620
TAGGTGCAGG GGTACCGGGC CTGGGTGTTG GTGCAGGCGT TCCGGGTTTC GGTGCTGGCG	1680
CGGACGAAGG TGTACGTCGT TCCCTGTCTC CAGAACTGCG TGAAGGTGAC CCGTCCTCTT	1740
CCCAGCACCT GCCGTCTACC CCGTCCTCTC CACGTGTTCC GGGCGCGCTG GCTGCTGCGA	1800
AAGCGGCGAA ATACGGTGCA GCGGTTCCGG GTGTACTGGG CGGTCTGGGT GCTCTGGGCG	1860
GTGTTGGTAT CCCGGGCGGT GTTGTAGGTG CAGGCCCAGC TGCAGCTGCT GCTGCGGCAA	1920
AGGCAGCGGC GAAAGCAGCT CAGTTCGGTC TGGTTGGTGC AGCAGGTCTG GCGGTCTGG	1980
GTGTTGGCGG TCTGGGTGTA CCGGGCGTTG GTGGTCTGGG TGGCATCCCG CCGGCGGCGG	2040
CAGCTAAAGC GGCTAAATAC GGTGCAGCAG GTCTGGGTGG CGTTCTGGGT GGTGCTGGTC	2100
AGTTCCCACT GGGCGGTGTA GCGGCACGTC CGGGTTTCGG TCTGTCCCCG ATCTTCCCAG	2160
GCGGTGCATG CCTGGGTAAA GCTTGC GGCC GTAAACGTAA ATAATGATAG	2210

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(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:2:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

- (A) LENGTH: 733 amino acids
- (B) TYPE: amino acid
- (C) STRANDEDNESS:
- (D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: protein

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:2:

Ser Met Gly Gly Val Pro Gly Ala Ile Pro Gly Gly Val Pro Gly Gly
1 5 10 15

Val Phe Tyr Pro Gly Ala Gly Leu Gly Ala Leu Gly Gly Gly Ala Leu
20 25 30

Gly Pro Gly Gly Lys Pro Leu Lys Pro Val Pro Gly Gly Leu Ala Gly
35 40 45

Ala Gly Leu Gly Ala Gly Leu Gly Ala Phe Pro Ala Val Thr Phe Pro
50 55 60

Gly Ala Leu Val Pro Gly Gly Val Ala Asp Ala Ala Ala Tyr Lys
65 70 75 80

Ala Ala Lys Ala Gly Ala Gly Leu Gly Gly Val Pro Gly Val Gly Gly
85 90 95

Leu Gly Val Ser Ala Gly Ala Val Val Pro Gln Pro Gly Ala Gly Val
100 105 110

Lys Pro Gly Lys Val Pro Gly Val Gly Leu Pro Gly Val Tyr Pro Gly
115 120 125

Gly Val Leu Pro Gly Ala Arg Phe Pro Gly Val Gly Val Leu Pro Gly
130 135 140

Val Pro Thr Gly Ala Gly Val Lys Pro Lys Ala Pro Gly Val Gly Gly
145 150 155 160

Ala Phe Ala Gly Ile Pro Gly Val Gly Pro Phe Gly Gly Pro Gln Pro

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165	170	175
Gly Val Pro Leu Gly Tyr Pro Ile Lys Ala Pro Lys Leu Pro Gly Gly		
180	185	190
Tyr Gly Leu Pro Tyr Thr Thr Gly Lys Leu Pro Tyr Gly Tyr Gly Pro		
195	200	205
Gly Gly Val Ala Gly Ala Ala Gly Lys Ala Gly Tyr Pro Thr Gly Thr		
210	215	220
Gly Val Gly Pro Gln Ala Ala Ala Ala Ala Ala Lys Ala Ala Ala		
225	230	235
Lys Phe Gly Ala Gly Ala Ala Gly Val Leu Pro Gly Val Gly Gly Ala		
245	250	255
Gly Val Pro Gly Val Pro Gly Ala Ile Pro Gly Ile Gly Gly Ile Ala		
260	265	270
Gly Val Gly Thr Pro Ala Ala Ala Ala Ala Ala Ala Ala Ala Lys		
275	280	285
Ala Ala Lys Tyr Gly Ala Ala Ala Gly Leu Val Pro Gly Gly Pro Gly		
290	295	300
Phe Gly Pro Gly Val Val Gly Val Pro Gly Ala Gly Val Pro Gly Val		
305	310	315
Gly Val Pro Gly Ala Gly Ile Pro Val Val Pro Gly Ala Gly Ile Pro		
325	330	335
Gly Ala Ala Val Pro Gly Val Val Ser Pro Glu Ala Ala Ala Lys Ala		
340	345	350
Ala Ala Lys Ala Ala Lys Tyr Gly Ala Arg Pro Gly Val Gly Val Gly		
355	360	365
Gly Ile Pro Thr Tyr Gly Val Gly Ala Gly Gly Phe Pro Gly Phe Gly		
370	375	380
Val Gly Val Gly Gly Ile Pro Gly Val Ala Gly Val Pro Ser Val Gly		
385	390	395
Gly Val Pro Gly Val Gly Gly Val Pro Gly Val Gly Ile Ser Pro Glu		
405	410	415

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Ala Gln Ala Ala Ala Ala Ala Lys Ala Ala Lys Tyr Gly Val Gly Thr
 420 425 430

Pro Ala Ala Ala Ala Ala Lys Ala Ala Ala Lys Ala Ala Gln Phe Gly
 435 440 445

Leu Val Pro Gly Val Gly Val Ala Pro Gly Val Gly Val Ala Pro Gly
 450 455 460

Val Gly Val Ala Pro Gly Val Gly Leu Ala Pro Gly Val Gly Val Ala
 465 470 475 480

Pro Gly Val Gly Val Ala Pro Gly Val Gly Val Ala Pro Gly Ile Gly
 485 490 495

Pro Gly Gly Val Ala Ala Ala Ala Lys Ser Ala Ala Lys Val Ala Ala
 500 505 510

Lys Ala Gln Leu Arg Ala Ala Ala Gly Leu Gly Ala Gly Ile Pro Gly
 515 520 525

Leu Gly Val Gly Val Gly Val Pro Gly Leu Gly Val Gly Ala Gly Val
 530 535 540

Pro Gly Leu Gly Val Gly Ala Gly Val Pro Gly Phe Gly Ala Gly Ala
 545 550 555 560

Asp Glu Gly Val Arg Arg Ser Leu Ser Pro Glu Leu Arg Glu Gly Asp
 565 570 575

Pro Ser Ser Ser Gln His Leu Pro Ser Thr Pro Ser Ser Pro Arg Val
 580 585 590

Pro Gly Ala Leu Ala Ala Ala Lys Ala Ala Lys Tyr Gly Ala Ala Val
 595 600 605

Pro Gly Val Leu Gly Gly Leu Gly Ala Leu Gly Gly Val Gly Ile Pro
 610 615 620

Gly Gly Val Val Gly Ala Gly Pro Ala Ala Ala Ala Ala Ala Lys
 625 630 635 640

Ala Ala Ala Lys Ala Ala Gln Phe Gly Leu Val Gly Ala Ala Gly Leu
 645 650 655

- 33 -

Gly Gly Leu Gly Val Gly Gly Leu Gly Val Pro Gly Val Gly Gly Leu
 660 665 670

Gly Gly Ile Pro Pro Ala Ala Ala Lys Ala Ala Lys Tyr Gly Ala
 675 680 685

Ala Gly Leu Gly Gly Val Leu Gly Gly Ala Gly Gln Phe Pro Leu Gly
 690 695 700

Gly Val Ala Ala Arg Pro Gly Phe Gly Leu Ser Pro Ile Phe Pro Gly
 705 710 715 720

Gly Ala Cys Leu Gly Lys Ala Cys Gly Arg Lys Arg Lys
 725 730

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:3:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

- (A) LENGTH: 698 amino acids
- (B) TYPE: amino acid
- (C) STRANDEDNESS:
- (D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: protein

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:3:

Gly Gly Val Pro Gly Ala Ile Pro Gly Gly Val Pro Gly Gly Val Phe
 1 5 10 15

Tyr Pro Gly Ala Gly Leu Gly Ala Leu Gly Gly Gly Ala Leu Gly Pro
 20 25 30

Gly Gly Lys Pro Leu Lys Pro Val Pro Gly Gly Leu Ala Gly Ala Gly
 35 40 45

Leu Gly Ala Gly Leu Gly Ala Phe Pro Ala Val Thr Phe Pro Gly Ala
 50 55 60

Leu Val Pro Gly Gly Val Ala Asp Ala Ala Ala Tyr Lys Ala Ala
 65 70 75 80

Lys Ala Gly Ala Gly Leu Gly Gly Val Pro Gly Val Gly Gly Leu Gly

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85	90	95
Val Ser Ala Gly Ala Val Val Pro Gln Pro Gly Ala Gly Val Lys Pro		
100	105	110
Gly Lys Val Pro Gly Val Gly Leu Pro Gly Val Tyr Pro Gly Gly Val		
115	120	125
Leu Pro Gly Ala Arg Phe Pro Gly Val Gly Val Leu Pro Gly Val Pro		
130	135	140
Thr Gly Ala Gly Val Lys Pro Lys Ala Pro Gly Val Gly Gly Ala Phe		
145	150	155
Ala Gly Ile Pro Gly Val Gly Pro Phe Gly Gly Pro Gln Pro Gly Val		
165	170	175
Pro Leu Gly Tyr Pro Ile Lys Ala Pro Lys Leu Pro Gly Gly Tyr Gly		
180	185	190
Leu Pro Tyr Thr Thr Gly Lys Leu Pro Tyr Gly Tyr Gly Pro Gly Gly		
195	200	205
Val Ala Gly Ala Ala Gly Lys Ala Gly Tyr Pro Thr Gly Thr Gly Val		
210	215	220
Gly Pro Gln Ala Ala Ala Ala Ala Ala Ala Lys Ala Ala Ala Lys Phe		
225	230	235
Gly Ala Gly Ala Ala Gly Val Leu Pro Gly Val Gly Gly Ala Gly Val		
245	250	255
Pro Gly Val Pro Gly Ala Ile Pro Gly Ile Gly Gly Ile Ala Gly Val		
260	265	270
Gly Thr Pro Ala Ala Ala Ala Ala Ala Ala Ala Ala Lys Ala Ala		
275	280	285
Lys Tyr Gly Ala Ala Ala Gly Leu Val Pro Gly Gly Pro Gly Phe Gly		
290	295	300
Pro Gly Val Val Gly Val Pro Gly Ala Gly Val Pro Gly Val Gly Val		
305	310	315
Pro Gly Ala Gly Ile Pro Val Val Pro Gly Ala Gly Ile Pro Gly Ala		
325	330	335

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Ala Val Pro Gly Val Val Ser Pro Glu Ala Ala Ala Lys Ala Ala Ala
 340 345 350

Lys Ala Ala Lys Tyr Gly Ala Arg Pro Gly Val Gly Val Gly Gly Ile
 355 360 365

Pro Thr Tyr Gly Val Gly Ala Gly Gly Phe Pro Gly Phe Gly Val Gly
 370 375 380

Val Gly Gly Ile Pro Gly Val Ala Gly Val Pro Ser Val Gly Gly Val
 385 390 395 400

Pro Gly Val Gly Gly Val Pro Gly Val Gly Ile Ser Pro Glu Ala Gln
 405 410 415

Ala Ala Ala Ala Ala Lys Ala Ala Lys Tyr Gly Val Gly Thr Pro Ala
 420 425 430

Ala Ala Ala Ala Lys Ala Ala Ala Lys Ala Ala Gln Phe Gly Leu Val
 435 440 445

Pro Gly Val Gly Val Ala Pro Gly Val Gly Val Ala Pro Gly Val Gly
 450 455 460

Val Ala Pro Gly Val Gly Leu Ala Pro Gly Val Gly Val Ala Pro Gly
 465 470 475 480

Val Gly Val Ala Pro Gly Val Gly Val Ala Pro Gly Ile Gly Pro Gly
 485 490 495

Gly Val Ala Ala Ala Ala Lys Ser Ala Ala Lys Val Ala Ala Lys Ala
 500 505 510

Gln Leu Arg Ala Ala Ala Gly Leu Gly Ala Gly Ile Pro Gly Leu Gly
 515 520 525

Val Gly Val Gly Val Pro Gly Leu Gly Val Gly Ala Gly Val Pro Gly
 530 535 540

Leu Gly Val Gly Ala Gly Val Pro Gly Phe Gly Ala Val Pro Gly Ala
 545 550 555 560

Leu Ala Ala Ala Lys Ala Ala Lys Tyr Gly Ala Ala Val Pro Gly Val
 565 570 575

- 36 -

Leu Gly Gly Leu Gly Ala Leu Gly Gly Val Gly Ile Pro Gly Gly Val
 580 585 590

Val Gly Ala Gly Pro Ala Ala Ala Ala Ala Ala Lys Ala Ala Ala
 595 600 605

Lys Ala Ala Gln Phe Gly Leu Val Gly Ala Ala Gly Leu Gly Gly Leu
 610 615 620

Gly Val Gly Gly Leu Gly Val Pro Gly Val Gly Gly Leu Gly Gly Ile
 625 630 635 640

Pro Pro Ala Ala Ala Ala Lys Ala Ala Lys Tyr Gly Ala Ala Gly Leu
 645 650 655

Gly Gly Val Leu Gly Gly Ala Gly Gln Phe Pro Leu Gly Gly Val Ala
 660 665 670

Ala Arg Pro Gly Phe Gly Leu Ser Pro Ile Phe Pro Gly Gly Ala Cys
 675 680 685

Leu Gly Lys Ala Cys Gly Arg Lys Arg Lys
 690 695

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:4:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

- (A) LENGTH: 1983 base pairs
- (B) TYPE: nucleic acid
- (C) STRANDEDNESS: double
- (D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: DNA (genomic)

(iii) HYPOTHETICAL: YES

(iv) ANTI-SENSE: NO

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:4:

ATGGGTGGCG TTCCGGGTGC TGTTCCGGGT GGC GTTCCGG GTGGTGTATT CTACCCAGGC 60

GCGGGTTTCG GTGCTGTTC GGGTGGCCTT GCAGACGCAG CTGCTGCGTA CAAAGCGGCA 120

AAGGCAGGTG CGGGTCTGGG CGGGGTACCA GGTGTTGGCG GTCTGGGTGT ATCTGCTGGC	180
GCAGTTGTTC CGCAGCCGGG TGCAGGTGTA AAACCGGGCA AAGTTCCAGG TGTGGTCTG	240
CCGGGCGTAT ACCCGGGTTT CGGTGCTGTT CCGGGCGCGC GTTTCCCAGG TGTGGTGTA	300
CTGCCGGGCG TTCCGACCGG TGCAGGTGTT AAACCGAAGG CACCAGGTGT AGGCGGCGCG	360
TTCGCGGGTA TCCCGGTGT TGGCCCGTTC GGTGGTCCGC AGCCAGGCGT TCCGCTGGGT	420
TACCCGATCA AAGCGCCGAA GCTTCCAGGT GGCTACGGTC TGCCGTACAC CACCGGTAAA	480
CTGCCGTACG GCTACGGTCC GGTGGCGTA GCAGGTGCTG CGGGTAAAGC AGGCTACCCA	540
ACCGGTACTG GTGTTGGTCC GCAGGCTGCT GCGGCAGCTG CGGCGAAGGC AGCAGCAAAA	600
TTCGGCGCGG GTGCAGCGGG TTTCGGTGCT GTTCCGGGCG TAGGTGGTGC TGGCGTCCG	660
GGTGTTCCAG GTGCGATCCC GGGCATCGGT GGTATCGCAG GCGTAGGTAC TCCGGCGGCC	720
GCTGCGGCTG CGGCAGCTGC GGCAGAAACA GCTAAATACG GTGCGGCAGC AGGCCTGGTT	780
CCGGGTGGTC CAGGCTTCGG TCCGGGTGTT GTAGGCGTTC CGGGTTTCGG TGCTGTTCCG	840
GGCGTAGGTG TTCCAGGTGC GGGCATCCCC GTTGTACCGG GTGCAGGTAT CCCGGGCGCT	900
GCGGGTTTCG GTGCTGTATC CCCGGAAGCG GCAGCTAAGG CTGCTGCGAA AGCTGCGAAA	960
TACGGAGCTC GTCCGGGCGT TGGTGTGGT GGCATCCCGA CCTACGGTGT AGGTGCAGGC	1020
GGTTTCCCAG GTTTCGGCGT TGGTGTGGT GGCATCCCGG GTGTAGCTGG TGTCCGTCT	1080
GTTGGTGGCG TACCGGTGT TGGTGGCGTT CCAGGTGTAG GTATCTCCCC GGAAGCGCAG	1140
GCAGCTGCGG CAGCTAAAGC AGCGAAGTAC GGCCTTGGTA CTCCGGCGGC AGCAGCTGCT	1200
AAAGCAGCGG CTAAAGCAGC GCAGTTCGGA CTAGTTCCGG GCGTAGGTGT TCGCCAGGT	1260
GTTGGCGTAG CACCGGGTGT TGGTGTGGT CCGGGCGTAG GTCTGGCACC GGGTGTGGC	1320
GTTGCACCAG GTGTAGGTGT TGCGCCGGC GTTGGTGTAG CACCGGTAT CGGTCCGGGT	1380
GGCGTTGCGG CTGCTGCGAA ATCTGCTGCG AAGGTTGCTG CGAAAGCGCA GCTGCGTGCA	1440
GCAGCTGGTC TGGGTGCGG CATCCCAGGT CTGGGTGTAG GTGTTGGTGT TCCGGGCCTG	1500

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GGTGTAGGTG CAGGGGTACC GGGCCTGGGT GTTGGTGCAG GCGTTCCGGG TTTCGGTGCT    1560
GTTCCGGGCG CGCTGGCTGC TGCGAAAGCG GCGAAATACG GTGCTGTTCC GGGTGTACTG    1620
GGCGGTCTGG GTGCTCTGGG CGGTGTTGGT ATCCCGGGCG GTGTTGTAGG TGCAGGCCCA    1680
GCTGCAGCTG CTGCTGCGGC AAAGGCAGCG GCGAAAGCAG CTCAGTTCGG TCTGGTTGGT    1740
GCAGCAGGTC TGGGCGGTCT GGGTGTGGC GGTCTGGGTG TACCGGGCGT TGGTGGTCTG    1800
GGTGGCATCC CGCCGGCGGC GGCAGCTAAA GCGGCTAAAT ACGGTGCAGC AGGTCTGGGT    1860
GGCGTTCTGG GTGGTGCTGG TCAGTTCCCA CTGGGCGGTG TAGCGGCACG TCCGGGTTTC    1920
GGTCTGTCCC CGATCTTCCC AGGCGGTGCA TGCCTGGSTA AAGCTTGCGG CCGTAAACGT    1980
AAA                                                                    1983

```

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:5:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

- (A) LENGTH: 660 amino acids
- (B) TYPE: amino acid
- (C) STRANDEDNESS:
- (D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: protein

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:5:

```

Met Gly Gly Val Pro Gly Ala Val Pro Gly Gly Val Pro Gly Gly Val
1           5           10          15
Phe Tyr Pro Gly Ala Gly Phe Gly Ala Val Pro Gly Gly Val Ala Asp
          20          25          30
Ala Ala Ala Ala Tyr Lys Ala Ala Lys Ala Gly Ala Gly Leu Gly Gly
          35          40          45
Val Pro Gly Val Gly Gly Leu Gly Val Ser Ala Gly Ala Val Val Pro
          50          55          60

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Gln Pro Gly Ala Gly Val Lys Pro Gly Lys Val Pro Gly Val Gly Leu
 65 70 75 80

Pro Gly Val Tyr Pro Gly Phe Gly Ala Val Pro Gly Ala Arg Phe Pro
 85 90 95

Gly Val Gly Val Leu Pro Gly Val Pro Thr Gly Ala Gly Val Lys Pro
 100 105 110

Lys Ala Pro Gly Val Gly Gly Ala Phe Ala Gly Ile Pro Gly Val Gly
 115 120 125

Pro Phe Gly Gly Pro Gln Pro Gly Val Pro Leu Gly Tyr Pro Ile Lys
 130 135 140

Ala Pro Lys Leu Pro Gly Gly Tyr Gly Leu Pro Tyr Thr Thr Gly Lys
 145 150 155 160

Leu Pro Tyr Gly Tyr Gly Pro Gly Gly Val Ala Ala Ala Gly Lys Ala
 165 170 175

Gly Tyr Pro Thr Gly Thr Gly Val Gly Pro Gln Ala Ala Ala Ala Ala
 180 185 190

Ala Ala Lys Ala Ala Ala Lys Phe Gly Ala Gly Ala Ala Gly Phe Gly
 195 200 205

Ala Val Pro Gly Val Gly Gly Ala Gly Val Pro Gly Val Pro Gly Ala
 210 215 220

Ile Pro Gly Ile Gly Gly Ile Ala Gly Val Gly Thr Pro Ala Ala Ala
 225 230 235 240

Ala Ala Ala Ala Ala Ala Lys Ala Ala Lys Tyr Gly Ala Ala Ala
 245 250 255

Gly Leu Val Pro Gly Gly Pro Gly Phe Gly Pro Gly Val Val Gly Val
 260 265 270

Pro Gly Phe Gly Ala Val Pro Gly Val Gly Val Pro Gly Ala Gly Ile
 275 280 285

Pro Val Val Pro Gly Ala Gly Ile Pro Gly Ala Ala Gly Phe Gly Ala
 290 295 300

Val Ser Pro Glu Ala Ala Ala Lys Ala Ala Ala Lys Ala Ala Lys Tyr

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305	310	315	320
Gly Ala Arg Pro Gly Val Gly Val Gly Gly Ile Pro Thr Tyr Gly Val	325	330	335
Gly Ala Gly Phe Phe Pro Gly Phe Gly Val Gly Val Gly Gly Ile Pro	340	345	350
Gly Val Ala Gly Val Pro Ser Val Gly Gly Val Pro Gly Val Gly Gly	355	360	365
Val Pro Gly Val Gly Ile Ser Pro Glu Ala Gln Ala Ala Ala Ala Ala	370	375	380
Lys Ala Ala Lys Tyr Gly Val Gly Thr Pro Ala Ala Ala Ala Ala Lys	385	390	395
Ala Ala Ala Lys Ala Ala Gln Phe Gly Leu Val Pro Gly Val Gly Val	405	410	415
Ala Pro Gly Val Gly Val Ala Pro Gly Val Gly Val Ala Pro Gly Val	420	425	430
Gly Leu Ala Pro Gly Val Gly Val Ala Pro Gly Val Gly Val Ala Pro	435	440	445
Gly Val Gly Val Ala Pro Gly Ile Gly Pro Gly Gly Val Ala Ala Ala	450	455	460
Ala Lys Ser Ala Ala Lys Val Ala Ala Lys Ala Gln Leu Arg Ala Ala	465	470	475
Ala Gly Leu Gly Ala Gly Ile Pro Gly Leu Gly Val Gly Val Gly Val	485	490	495
Pro Gly Leu Gly Val Gly Ala Gly Val Pro Gly Leu Gly Val Gly Ala	500	505	510
Gly Val Pro Gly Phe Gly Ala Val Pro Gly Ala Leu Ala Ala Ala Lys	515	520	525
Ala Ala Lys Tyr Gly Ala Val Pro Gly Val Leu Gly Gly Leu Gly Ala	530	535	540
Leu Gly Gly Val Gly Ile Pro Gly Gly Val Val Gly Ala Gly Pro Ala	545	550	555
			560

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Ala Ala Ala Ala Ala Ala Lys Ala Ala Ala Lys Ala Ala Gln Phe Gly
 565 570 575

Leu Val Gly Ala Ala Gly Leu Gly Gly Leu Gly Val Gly Gly Leu Gly
 580 585 590

Val Pro Gly Val Gly Gly Leu Gly Gly Ile Pro Pro Ala Ala Ala Ala
 595 600 605

Lys Ala Ala Lys Tyr Gly Ala Ala Gly Leu Gly Gly Val Leu Gly Gly
 610 615 620

Ala Gly Gln Phe Pro Leu Gly Gly Val Ala Ala Arg Pro Gly Phe Gly
 625 630 635 640

Leu Ser Pro Ile Phe Pro Gly Gly Ala Cys Leu Gly Lys Ala Cys Gly
 645 650 655

Arg Lys Arg Lys
 660

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:6:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

- (A) LENGTH: 441 base pairs
- (B) TYPE: nucleic acid
- (C) STRANDEDNESS: double
- (D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: DNA (genomic)

(iii) HYPOTHETICAL: YES

(iv) ANTI-SENSE: NO

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:6:

TCCGCCATGG GAGGTGTTCC GGGCGCGCTG GCTGCTGCGA AAGCGGCGAA ATACGGTGCA	60
GCGGTTCGGG GTGTACTGGG CGGTCTGGGT GCTCTGGGCG GTGTTGGTAT CCCGGGCGGT	120
GTGTAGGTG CAGGCCCAGC TGCAGCTGCT GCTGCGGCAA AGGCAGCGGC GAAAGCAGCT	180

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CAGTTCGGTC TGTTGGTGC AGCAGGTGTG GCGGCTCTGG GTGTTGGCGG TCTGGGTGTA 240
 CCGGGCGTTG GTGGTCTGGG TGGCATCCCC CCGGCGGCGG CAGCTAAAGC GGCTAAATAC 300
 GGTGCAGCAG GTCTGGGTGG CGTTCTGGGT GGTGCTGGTC AGTTCCCACT GGGCGGTGTA 360
 GCGGCACGTC CGGGTTTCGG TCTGTCCCCG ATCTTCCCAG GCGGTGCATG CCTGGGTAAA 420
 GCTTGCGGCC GTAAACGTAA A 441

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:7:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

- (A) LENGTH: 147 amino acids
- (B) TYPE: amino acid
- (C) STRANDEDNESS:
- (D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: protein

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:7:

Ser Ala Met Gly Gly Val Pro Gly Ala Leu Ala Ala Ala Lys Ala Ala
 1 5 10 15
 Lys Tyr Gly Ala Ala Val Pro Gly Val Leu Gly Gly Leu Gly Ala Leu
 20 25 30
 Gly Gly Val Gly Ile Pro Gly Gly Val Val Gly Ala Gly Pro Ala Ala
 35 40 45
 Ala Ala Ala Ala Ala Lys Ala Ala Ala Lys Ala Ala Gln Phe Gly Leu
 50 55 60
 Val Gly Ala Ala Gly Leu Gly Gly Leu Gly Val Gly Gly Leu Gly Val
 65 70 75 80
 Pro Gly Val Gly Gly Leu Gly Gly Ile Pro Pro Ala Ala Ala Lys
 85 90 95
 Ala Ala Lys Tyr Gly Ala Ala Gly Leu Gly Gly Val Leu Gly Gly Ala
 100 105 110

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Gly Gln Phe Pro Leu Gly Gly Val Ala Ala Arg Pro Gly Phe Gly Leu
 115 120 125

Ser Pro Ile Phe Pro Gly Gly Ala Cys Leu Gly Lys Ala Cys Gly Arg
 130 135 140

Lys Arg Lys
 145

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:8:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

- (A) LENGTH: 600 base pairs
- (B) TYPE: nucleic acid
- (C) STRANDEDNESS: double
- (D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: DNA (genomic)

(iii) HYPOTHETICAL: YES

(iv) ANTI-SENSE: NO

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:8:

TCCGCCATGG GAGCTCTGGT AGGCCTGGGC GTACCGGGCC TGGGTGTTGG TGCAGGCGTT	60
CCGGGTTTCG GTGCTGGCGC GGACGAAGGT GTACGTCGTT CCCTGTCTCC AGAACTGCGT	120
GAAGGTGACC CGTCCTCTTC CCAGCACCTG CCGTCTACCC CGTCCTCTCC ACGTGTTCGG	180
GGCGCGCTGG CTGCTGCGAA AGCGGCGAAA TACGGTGCAG CGGTTCCGGG TGTACTGGGC	240
GGTCTGGGTG CTCTGGGCGG TGTGGTATC CCGGGCGGTG TTGTAGGTGC AGGCCAGCT	300
GCAGCTGCTG CTGCGGCAAA GGCAGCGGCG AAAGCAGCTC AGTTCGGTCT GGTGGTGCA	360
GCAGGTCTGG GCGGTCTGGG TGTGGCGGT CTGGGTGTAC CGGGCGTTGG TGGTCTGGGT	420
GGCATCCCGC CGGCGGCGGC AGCTAAAGCG GCTAAATACG GTGCAGCAGG TCTGGGTGGC	480
GTTCTGGGTG GTGCTGGTCA GTTCCCACTG GCGGTGTAG CGGCACGTCC GGGTTTCGGT	540

CTGTCCCCGA TCTTCCCAGG CGGTGCATGC CTGGGTAAAG CTTGCGGCCG TAAACGTAAA 600

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:9:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

- (A) LENGTH: 200 amino acids
- (B) TYPE: amino acid
- (C) STRANDEDNESS:
- (D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: protein

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:9:

Ser	Ala	Met	Gly	Ala	Leu	Val	Gly	Leu	Gly	Val	Pro	Gly	Leu	Gly	Val	
1					5					10					15	
Gly	Ala	Gly	Val	Pro	Gly	Phe	Gly	Ala	Gly	Ala	Asp	Glu	Gly	Val	Arg	
			20					25						30		
Arg	Ser	Leu	Ser	Pro	Glu	Leu	Arg	Glu	Gly	Asp	Pro	Ser	Ser	Ser	Gln	
		35					40					45				
His	Leu	Pro	Ser	Thr	Pro	Ser	Ser	Pro	Arg	Val	Pro	Gly	Ala	Leu	Ala	
		50					55					60				
Ala	Ala	Lys	Ala	Ala	Lys	Tyr	Gly	Ala	Ala	Val	Pro	Gly	Val	Leu	Gly	
65					70					75				80		
Gly	Leu	Gly	Ala	Leu	Gly	Gly	Val	Gly	Ile	Pro	Gly	Gly	Val	Val	Gly	
			85						90					95		
Ala	Gly	Pro	Ala	Ala	Ala	Ala	Ala	Ala	Ala	Lys	Ala	Ala	Ala	Lys	Ala	
			100					105						110		
Ala	Gln	Phe	Gly	Leu	Val	Gly	Ala	Ala	Gly	Leu	Gly	Gly	Leu	Gly	Val	
		115						120						125		
Gly	Gly	Leu	Gly	Val	Pro	Gly	Val	Gly	Gly	Leu	Gly	Gly	Ile	Pro	Pro	
		130						135					140			

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Ala Ala Ala Ala Lys Ala Ala Lys Tyr Gly Ala Ala Gly Leu Gly Gly
 145 150 155 160

Val Leu Gly Gly Ala Gly Gln Phe Pro Leu Gly Gly Val Ala Ala Arg
 165 170 175

Pro Gly Phe Gly Leu Ser Pro Ile Phe Pro Gly Gly Ala Cys Leu Gly
 180 185 190

Lys Ala Cys Gly Arg Lys Arg Lys
 195 200

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:10:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

- (A) LENGTH: 60 amino acids
- (B) TYPE: amino acid
- (C) STRANDEDNESS:
- (D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: protein

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:10:

Gly Ile Pro Pro Ala Ala Ala Ala Lys Ala Ala Lys Tyr Gly Ala Ala
 1 5 10 15

Gly Leu Gly Gly Val Leu Gly Gly Ala Gly Gln Phe Pro Leu Gly Gly
 20 25 30

Val Ala Ala Arg Pro Gly Phe Gly Leu Ser Pro Ile Phe Pro Gly Gly
 35 40 45

Ala Cys Leu Gly Lys Ala Cys Gly Arg Lys Arg Lys
 50 55 60

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:11:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

- (A) LENGTH: 47 amino acids
- (B) TYPE: amino acid
- (C) STRANDEDNESS:
- (D) TOPOLOGY: linear

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(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: protein

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:11:

Gly Ala Ala Gly Leu Gly Gly Val Leu Gly Gly Ala Gly Gln Phe Pro
1 5 10 15
Leu Gly Gly Val Ala Ala Arg Pro Gly Phe Gly Leu Ser Pro Ile Phe
20 25 30
Pro Gly Gly Ala Cys Leu Gly Lys Ala Cys Gly Arg Lys Arg Lys
35 40 45

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:12:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

- (A) LENGTH: 34 amino acids
- (B) TYPE: amino acid
- (C) STRANDEDNESS:
- (D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: protein

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:12:

Gly Ala Asp Glu Gly Val Arg Arg Ser Leu Ser Pro Glu Leu Arg Glu
1 5 10 15
Gly Asp Pro Ser Ser Ser Gln His Leu Pro Ser Thr Pro Ser Ser Pro
20 25 30
Arg Val

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:13:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

- (A) LENGTH: 34 amino acids
- (B) TYPE: amino acid

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(C) STRANDEDNESS:

(D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: protein

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:13:

Gly Ala Asp Glu Gly Val Arg Arg Ser Leu Ser Pro Glu Leu Arg Glu
1 5 10 15

Gly Asp Pro Ser Ser Ser Gln His Leu Pro Ser Thr Pro Ser Ser Pro
20 25 30

Arg Phe

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:14:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

(A) LENGTH: 216 amino acids

(B) TYPE: amino acid

(C) STRANDEDNESS:

(D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: protein

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:14:

Ala Ala Ala Gly Leu Gly Ala Gly Ile Pro Gly Leu Gly Val Gly Val
1 5 10 15

Gly Val Pro Gly Leu Gly Val Gly Ala Gly Val Pro Gly Leu Gly Val
20 25 30

Gly Ala Gly Val Pro Gly Phe Gly Ala Gly Ala Asp Glu Gly Val Arg
35 40 45

Arg Ser Leu Ser Pro Glu Leu Arg Glu Gly Asp Pro Ser Ser Ser Gln
50 55 60

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His Leu Pro Ser Thr Pro Ser Ser Pro Arg Val Pro Gly Ala Leu Ala
65 70 75 80

Ala Ala Lys Ala Ala Lys Tyr Gly Ala Ala Val Pro Gly Val Leu Gly
85 90 95

Gly Leu Gly Ala Leu Gly Gly Val Gly Ile Pro Gly Gly Val Val Gly
100 105 110

Ala Gly Pro Ala Ala Ala Ala Ala Ala Ala Lys Ala Ala Ala Lys Ala
115 120 125

Ala Gln Phe Gly Leu Val Gly Ala Ala Gly Leu Gly Gly Leu Gly Val
130 135 140

Gly Gly Leu Gly Val Pro Gly Val Gly Gly Leu Gly Gly Ile Pro Pro
145 150 155 160

Ala Ala Ala Ala Lys Ala Ala Lys Tyr Gly Ala Ala Gly Leu Gly Gly
165 170 175

Val Leu Gly Gly Ala Gly Gln Phe Pro Leu Gly Gly Val Ala Ala Arg
180 185 190

Pro Gly Phe Gly Leu Ser Pro Ile Phe Pro Gly Gly Ala Cys Leu Gly
195 200 205

Lys Ala Cys Gly Arg Lys Arg Lys
210 215

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:15:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

- (A) LENGTH: 183 amino acids
(B) TYPE: amino acid
(C) STRANDEDNESS:
(D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: protein

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:15:

Ala Ala Ala Gly Leu Gly Ala Gly Ile Pro Gly Leu Gly Val Gly Val

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1	5	10	15
Gly Val Pro Gly Leu Gly Val Gly Ala Gly Val Pro Gly Leu Gly Val			
20	25	30	
Gly Ala Gly Val Pro Gly Phe Gly Ala Val Pro Gly Ala Leu Ala Ala			
35	40	45	
Ala Lys Ala Ala Lys Tyr Gly Ala Ala Val Pro Gly Val Leu Gly Gly			
50	55	60	
Leu Gly Ala Leu Gly Gly Val Gly Ile Pro Gly Gly Val Val Gly Ala			
65	70	75	80
Gly Pro Ala Ala Ala Ala Ala Ala Ala Lys Ala Ala Ala Lys Ala Ala			
85	90	95	
Gln Phe Gly Leu Val Gly Ala Ala Gly Leu Gly Gly Leu Gly Val Gly			
100	105	110	
Gly Leu Gly Val Pro Gly Val Gly Gly Leu Gly Gly Ile Pro Pro Ala			
115	120	125	
Ala Ala Ala Lys Ala Ala Lys Tyr Gly Ala Ala Gly Leu Gly Gly Val			
130	135	140	
Leu Gly Gly Ala Gly Gln Phe Pro Leu Gly Gly Val Ala Ala Arg Pro			
145	150	155	160
Gly Phe Gly Leu Ser Pro Ile Phe Pro Gly Gly Ala Cys Leu Gly Lys			
165	170	175	
Ala Cys Gly Arg Lys Arg Lys			
180			

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THE CLAIMS

1. A human tropoelastin derivative or an amino acid
sequence variant thereof, wherein the derivative or variant
5 has elastin-like properties.

2. A human tropoelastin derivative or an amino acid
sequence variant thereof, wherein the derivative or variant
has macro-molecular binding properties.

10

3. A derivative or variant thereof according to
claim 2 wherein the macro-molecular binding properties
include the ability to bind glycosaminoglycans.

15 4. A human tropoelastin derivative or an amino acid
sequence variant thereof, wherein the derivative or variant
has elastin-like properties and macro-molecular binding
properties.

20 5. A polynucleotide encoding a derivative or variant
thereof of any one of claims 1 to 4.

6. A tropoelastin derivative which has the amino
acid sequence of SHEL δ modified.

25

7. A tropoelastin derivative which has the amino
acid sequence shown in SEQ ID NO: 5.

8. A polynucleotide encoding a tropoelastin
30 derivative according to claims 6 or 7.

9. A polynucleotide which has the nucleotide
sequence shown in SEQ ID NO: 4.



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10. A synthetic polynucleotide encoding a tropoelastin derivative which has the amino acid sequence of SHEL826A.

5 11. A synthetic polynucleotide which has the nucleotide sequence of from nucleotide position 1 to 1676 contiguous with the sequence of from nucleotide position 1775 to 2210 of SEQ ID NO: 1.

10 12. A tropoelastin derivative which has the amino acid sequence of SHELgamma.

13. A tropoelastin derivative which has the amino acid sequence shown in SEQ ID NO: 9.

15 14. A polynucleotide encoding a tropoelastin derivative according to claim 12 or 13.

15 15. A polynucleotide which has the nucleotide
20 sequence shown in SEQ ID NO: 8.

16. A tropoelastin derivative which has the amino acid sequence of SHELgamma excluding exon 26A.

25 17. A tropoelastin derivative which has the amino acid sequence shown in SEQ ID NO: 7.

18. A polynucleotide encoding a tropoelastin derivative according to claim 16 or 17.

30 19. A polynucleotide which has the nucleotide sequence shown in SEQ ID NO: 6.



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20. A tropoelastin derivative which has the amino acid sequence of SHEL31-36.

21. A tropoelastin derivative which has the amino acid sequence shown in SEQ ID NO: 10.

22. A polynucleotide encoding a tropoelastin derivative according to claim 20 or 21.

23. A polynucleotide which has the nucleotide sequence shown in nucleotide position 2022 to 2210 of SEQ ID NO: 1.

24. A tropoelastin derivative which has the amino acid sequence of SHEL32-36.

25. A tropoelastin derivative which has the amino acid sequence shown in SEQ ID NO: 11.

26. A polynucleotide encoding a tropoelastin derivative according to claim 23 or 24.

27. A polynucleotide which has the nucleotide sequence shown in nucleotide position 2061 to 2210 of SEQ ID NO: 1.

28. A tropoelastin derivative which has the amino acid sequence of peptide 26A.

29. A tropoelastin derivative which has the amino acid sequence shown in SEQ ID NO: 12 or SEQ ID NO: 13.

30. A polynucleotide encoding a tropoelastin derivative according to claim 28 or 29.



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31. A polynucleotide which has the nucleotide
sequence shown in nucleotide position 1667 to 1774 of SEQ
ID NO: 1.

5 32. A tropoelastin derivative which has the amino
acid sequence of SHEL26-36.

33. A tropoelastin derivative which has the amino
acid sequence shown in SEQ ID NO: 14.

10

34. A polynucleotide encoding a tropoelastin
derivative according to claim 32 or 33.

35. A polynucleotide which has the nucleotide
15 sequence shown in nucleotide position 1554 to 2210 of SEQ
ID NO: 1.

36. A tropoelastin derivative which has the amino
acid sequence of SHEL26-36 excluding exon 26A.

20

37. A tropoelastin derivative which has the amino
acid sequence shown in SEQ ID NO: 15.

38. A polynucleotide encoding a tropoelastin
25 derivative according to claim 36 or 37.

39. A polynucleotide which has the nucleotide
sequence shown in nucleotide position 1554 to 1676
contiguous with the sequence of from nucleotide position
30 1776 to 2210 of SEQ ID NO: 1.

40. A vector comprising a polynucleotide
according to any one of claims 5, 8, 9, 14, 15, 18, 19, 22,
23, 26, 27, 30, 31, 34, 35, 38, 39, or a synthetic



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polynucleotide according to claim 10 or 11.

41. The vector according to claim 40 wherein
the polynucleotide or synthetic polynucleotide is
5 operatively linked to a promoter to enhancer regulatory
sequence.

42. The vector according to claim 40 or 41
wherein the polynucleotide or synthetic polynucleotide is
10 operatively linked to a nucleotide sequence, the nucleotide
sequence encoding a further amino acid sequence.

43. A cell containing a vector according to any
one of claims 40 to 42.

15

44. A method for producing a derivative of
tropoelastin, the method comprising:

- 20 (a) providing a vector according to any one
of claims 40 to 42;
(b) introducing the vector into a cell;
(c) maintaining the cell in conditions
suitable for expression of the vector;
and
25 (d) isolating the tropoelastin derivative.

45. A tropoelastin derivative produced by the
method of claim 44.

30 46. A transgenic non-human animal containing a
vector according to any one of claims 40 to 42, or a
polynucleotide according to any one of claims 5, 8, 9, 14,
15, 18, 19, 22, 23, 26, 27, 30, 31, 34, 35, 38, 39, or a
synthetic polynucleotide according to claim 10 or 11.



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47. A tropoelastin derivative produced by a transgenic animal according to claim 46.

5 48. A method for producing a tropoelastin derivative according to any one of claims 1-4, 6, 7, 12, 13, 16, 17, 20, 21, 24, 25, 28, 29, 32, 33, 36 or 37, the method comprising producing the tropoelastin derivative by solid-phase peptide synthesis.

10 49. A tropoelastin derivative produced by the method of claim 48.

15 50. A formulation comprising at least one tropoelastin derivative according to any one of claims 1-4, 6, 7, 12, 13, 16, 17, 20, 21, 24, 25, 28, 29, 32, 33, 36, 37, 45 or 47, together with a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier or diluent.

20 51. An expression product comprising a tropoelastin derivative according to any one of claims 1-4, 6, 7, 12, 13, 16, 17, 20, 21, 24, 25, 28, 29, 32, 33, 36, 37, 45 or 47, and a further amino acid sequence.

25 52. An expression product according to claim 51 wherein the tropoelastin derivative has the amino acid sequence of peptide 26A.

30 53. A polynucleotide encoding an expression product according to claims 51 or 52.

54. A vector comprising the polynucleotide according to claim 53.



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55. A cell containing a vector according to
claim 54.

56. A method for producing an expression
5 product according to claim 51 or 52, the method comprising:
(a) providing a vector according to claim
54;
(b) introducing the vector into a cell;
(c) maintaining the cell in conditions
10 suitable for expression of the vector;
and
(d) isolating the expression product.

57. An expression product produced by the
15 method of claim 56.

58. A transgenic non-human animal containing a
vector according to claim 54 or a polynucleotide according
to claim 53.

59. An expression product produced by a
transgenic animal according to claim 58.

60. A formulation comprising at least one
25 expression product according to any of claims 51, 52, 57 or
59, together with a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier or
diluent.

61. A hybrid molecule comprising a biological
30 polymer wherein the polymer is linked to a tropoelastin
derivative comprising the amino acid sequence of peptide
26A.

62. A hybrid molecule according to claim 61



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wherein the biological polymer is a protein.

63. A hybrid molecule according to claim 62
wherein the protein is selected from the group consisting
5 of cytokines, growth factors and antibodies.

64. A hybrid molecule according to claim 61
wherein the biological polymer is selected from the group
consisting of lipids, sugars and nucleic acids.

10 65. A polynucleotide sequence encoding a hybrid
molecule according to claim 62.

66. A vector comprising a polynucleotide
15 sequence according to claim 65.

67. A cell containing a vector according to
claim 66.

20 68. A method for producing a hybrid molecule
according to claim 62, the method comprising:
(a) providing a vector according to claim
66;
(b) introducing the vector into a cell;
25 (c) maintaining the cell in conditions
suitable for expression of the vector;
and
(d) isolating the hybrid molecule.

30 69. A hybrid molecule produced by the method of
claim 68.

70. A transgenic non-human animal containing a
vector according to claim 66 or a polynucleotide according



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to claim 65.

71. A hybrid molecule produced by a transgenic animal according to claim 70.

5

72. A hybrid molecule comprising a synthetic polymer linked to peptide 26A.

73. A formulation comprising at least one
10 hybrid molecule according to any of claims 61-63, 69, 71 and 72, together with a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier or diluent.

74. A cross linked complex, the complex
15 comprising at least one of the following:
(i) at least one derivative according to any one of claims 1-4, 6, 7, 12, 13, 16, 17, 20, 21, 24, 25, 28, 29, 32, 33, 36, 37, 45 or 47;
20 (ii) at least expression product according to any one of claims 51, 52, 56 or 59; and
(iii) least one hybrid molecule according to any one of claims 61-63, 69, 71
25 or 72.

75. An implant, the implant comprising at least one of the following:

30 (i) at least one derivative according to any one of claims 1-4, 6, 7, 12, 13, 16, 17, 20, 21, 24, 25, 28, 29, 32, 33, 36, 37, 45 or 47;
(ii) at least one expression product according to any one of claims 51,



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52, 56 or 59; and

- (iii) at least one hybrid molecule
according to any one of claims 61-
63, 69, 71 or 72.

5

76. A method of imparting glycosaminoglycan
binding activity to a biological polymer comprising the
step of linking a tropoelastin derivative comprising the
amino acid sequence of peptide 26A to the biological
10 polymer.

77. A method of deleting glycosaminoglycan
binding activity from a biological polymer comprising the
step of deleting a tropoelastin derivative comprising the
15 amino acid sequence of peptide 26A from the biological
polymer.

78 The method of claim 64 or 65 wherein the
biological polymer is a protein.

20

79. A formulation comprising a tropoelastin
derivative and a synthetic or biological polymer.



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1 GATCCATGGGTGGCGTTCCGGGTGCTATCCCGGGTGGCGTTCCGGGTGGTGTATTCTACC 60
GTACCCACCGCAAGGCCACGATAGGGCCACCGCAAGGCCACCATTAAGATGG
S M G G V P G A I P G G V P G G V F Y P

61 CAGGCGCGGGTCTGGGTGCACTGGGCGGTGGTGGCTGGGCCCCGGGTGGTAAACCGCTGA 120
GTCCGCGCCAGACCCACGTGACCGCCACCACGCGACCGGGGCCACCATTTGGCGACT
G A G L G A L G G G A L G P G G K P L K

121 AACCGGTTCCAGGCGGTCTGGCAGGTGCTGGTCTGGGTGCAGGTCTGGGCGCGTTCCCGG 180
TTGGCCAAGGTCCGCCAGACCGTCCACGACCAGACCCACGTCCAGACCCGCGCAAGGGCC
P V P G G L A G A G L G A G L G A F P A

181 CGGTTACCTTCCCGGTGCTCTGGTTCGGGTGGCGTTGCAGACGCAGCTGCTGCGTACA 240
GCCAATGGAAGGGCCACGAGACCAAGGCCACCGCAACGTCTGCGTCGACGACGCATGT
V T F P G A L V P G G V A D A A A A Y K

241 AAGCGGCAAAGGCAGGTGCGGGTCTGGGCGGGGTACCAGGTGTTGGCGGTCTGGGTGTAT 300
TTCGCCGTTTCCGTCCACGCCAGACCCGCCCATGGTCCACAACCGCCAGACCCACATA
A A K A G A G L G G V P G V G G L G V S

301 CTGCTGGCGCAGTTGTTCCGCAAGCGGGTGCAGGTGTAAACCGGCAAGTTCCAGGTG 360
GACGACCGCGTCAACAAGGCGTCGGGCCACGTCCACATTTTGGCCCGTTTCAAGGTCCAC
A G A V V P Q P G A G V K P G K V P G V

361 TTGGTCTGCCGGGCGTATACCGGGTGGTGTCTGCGGGCGCGCGTTTCCAGGTGTTG 420
AACCAGACGGCCCGCATATGGGCCCACTACAAGACGGCCCGCGCAAGGGTCCACAAC
G L P G V Y P G G V L P G A R F P G V G

Figure 1(1)

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421 GTGTACTGCCGGGCGTTCCGACCGGTGCAGGTGTTAAACCGAAGGCACCGGTGTAGGCG 480
CACATGACGGCCCCGAAGGCTGGCCACGTCCACAATTGGCTTCCGTGGTCCACATCCGC
V L P G V P T G A G V K P K A P G V G G

481 GCGCGTTCGCGGGTATCCCGGGTGTGGCCCCGTTCGGTGGTCCGCAGCCAGGCGTTCCGC 540
CGCGCAAGCGCCCATAGGGCCCCACAACCGGGCAAGCCACGAGCGTCCGTCCGCAAGGCG
A F A G I P G V G P F G G P Q P G V P L

541 TGGGTTACCCGATCAAAGCGCCGAAGCTTCCAGGTGGCTACGGTCTGCCGTACACCACCG 600
ACCCAATGGGCTAGTTTCGCGGGCTTCGAAGGTCCACCGATGCCAGACGGCATGTGGTGGC
G Y P I K A P K L P G G Y G L P Y T T G

601 GTAAACTGCCGTACGGCTACGGTCCGGGTGGCGTAGCAGGTGCTGCCGGTAAAGCAGGCT 660
CATTTGACGGCATGCCGATGCCAGGCCCCACCGCATCGTCCACGACGCCCATTTCGTCCGA
K L P Y G Y G P G G V A G A A G K A G Y

661 ACCCAACCGGTACTGGTGTGGTCCGCAGGCTGCTGCGGCAGCTGCGGCGAAGGCAGCAG 720
TGGGTTGGCCATGACCACAACCGAGGCGTCCGACGACGCCGTCGACGCCGCTTCCGTCTGTC
P T G T G V G P Q A A A A A A A K A A A

721 CAAAATTCGGCGCGGGTGCAGCGGGTGTCTGCCGGGCGTAGGTGGTGTGGCGTTCCGG 780
GTTTTAAGCCGCGCCACGTGCCCCACAAGACGGCCCCCATCCACCACGACCGCAAGGCC
K F G A G A A G V L P G V G G A G V P G

781 GTGTTCCAGGTGCGATCCCGGGCATCGGTGGTATCGCAGGCGTAGGTACTCCGGCGGGCCG 840
CACAAAGGTCCACGCTAGGGCCCCGTAGCCACCATAGCGTCCGTCATCCATGAGGCGCGCGGC
V P G A I P G I G G I A G V G T P A A A

841 CTGCGGCTGCGGCAGCTGCGGCGAAAGCAGCTAAATACGGTGCGGCAGCAGGCCTGGTTC 900
GACGCCGACGCGCTCGACGCCGCTTTCGTGATTTATGCCACGCGCTCGTCCGGACCAAG
A A A A A A A K A A K Y G A A A G L V P

Figure 1(2)

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901 CGGGTGGTCCAGGCTTCGGTCCGGGTGTTGTAGGCGTTCCGGGTGCTGGTGTCCGGGGCG 960
GCCACCAAGGTCCGAAGCCAGGCCCAACATCCGCAAGGCCACGACCACAAGGCCCGC
G G P G F G P G V V G V P G A G V P G V

961 TAGGTGTTCCAGGTGCGGGCATCCCGGTTGTACCGGGTGCAGGTATCCGGGGCGCTGCGG 1020
ATCCACAAGGTCCACGCCCGTAGGGCCAACATGGCCACGTCCATAGGGCCCGCGACGCC
G V P G A G I P V V P G A G I P G A A V

1021 TTCCAGGTGTTGTATCCCCGAAGCGGCAGCTAAGGCTGCTGCGAAAGCTGCGAAATACG 1080
AAGGTCCACAACATAGGGGCCCTTCGCCGTCGATTCCGACGACGCTTTCGACGCTTTATGC
P G V V S P E A A A K A A A K A A K Y G

1081 GAGCTCGTCCGGGCGTTGGTGTGTTGGTGGCATCCCGACCTACGGTGTAGGTGCAGGCGGTT 1140
CTCGAGCAGGCCCGCAACCACAACCACCGTAGGGCTGGATGCCACATCCACGTCCGCCAA
A R P G V G V G G I P T Y G V G A G G F

1141 TCCCAGGTTTCCGGCGTTGGTGTGTTGGTGGCATCCCGGGTGTAGCTGGTGTTCGCTCTGTG 1200
AGGGTCCAAAGCCGCAACCACAACCACCGTAGGGCCCACTCGACCACAAGGCAGACAAC
P G F G V G V G G I P G V A G V P S V G

1201 GTGGCGTACCGGGTGTGTTGGTGGCGTTCCAGGTGTAGGTATCTCCCCGGAAGCGCAGGCAG 1260
CACCGCATGGCCCAACCAACCGCAAGGTCCACATCCATAGAGGGGCGCTTCGCGTCCGTC
G V P G V G G V P G V G I S P E A Q A A

1261 CTGCGGCAGCTAAAGCAGCGAAGTACGGCGTTGGTACTCCGGCGGCAGCAGCTGCTAAAG 1320
GACGCCGTGATTTCTGTCGCTTCATGCCGCAACCATGAGGCCGCGTCTGACGATTTTC
A A A K A A K Y G V G T P A A A A A K A

1321 CAGCGGCTAAAGCAGCGCAGTTCCGACTAGTTCGGGCGTAGGTGTTGCGCCAGGTGTTG 1380
GTCGCCGATTTCTGTCGCGTCAAGCCTGATCAAGGCCCGCATCCACAACCGGGTCCACAAC
A A K A A Q F G L V P G V G V A P G V G

Figure 1(3)

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1381 GCGTAGCACC GGGGTGTTGGTGTGCTCCGGGGCGTAGGTCTGGCACC GGGGTGTTGGCGTTG 1440
CGCATCGTGGCCCAACCACAACGAGGCCCGCATCCAGACCGTGGCCCAACC GCAAC
V A P G V G V A P G V G L A P G V G V A

1441 CACCAGGTGTAGGTGTTGCGCCGGGGCGTTGGTGTAGCACC GGGTATCGGTCCGGGTGGCG 1500
GTGGTCCACATCCACAACGCGGCCCGCAACCACATCGTGGCCCATAGCCAGGCCACCGC
P G V G V A P G V G V A P G I G P G G V

1501 TTGCGGCTGCTGCGAAATCTGCTGCGAAGGTTGCTGCGAAAGCGCAGCTGCGTG CAGCAG 1560
AACGCCGACGACGCTTTAGACGACGCTTCCAACGACGCTTTCGCGTCGACGCACGTCGTC
A A A A K S A A K V A A K A Q L R A A A

1561 CTGGTCTGGGTGCGGGCATCC CAGGTCTGGGTGTAGGTGTTGGTGTTCGGGGCTGGGTG 1620
GACCAGACCCACGCCCCGTAGGGTCCAGACCCACATCCACAACCACAAGGCCCGGACCCAC
G L G A G I P G L G V G V G V P G L G V

1621 TAGGTGCAGGGGTACCGGGCCTGGGTGTTGGTGCAGGCGTTCCGGGTTTCGGTGCTGGCG 1680
ATCCACGTCCCATGGCCCCGACCCACAACCACGTCCGCAAGGCCCAAAGCCACGACCGC
G A G V P G L G V G A G V P G F G A G A

1681 CGGACGAAGGTGTACGTGTTCCCTGTCTCCAGAACTGCGTGAAGGTGACCCGTCCTCTT 1740
GCCTGCTTCCACATGCAGCAAGGGACAGAGGTCTTGACGCACTTCCACTGGGCAGGAGAA
D E G V R R S L S P E L R E G D P S S S

1741 CCCAGCACCTGCCGTCTACCCCGTCCTCTCCACGTGTTCCGGGGCGCGCTGGCTGCTGCGA 1800
GGGTGCTGGACGGCAGATGGGGCAGGAGAGGTGCACAAGGCCCGCGCGACCGACGACGCT
Q H L P S T P S S P R V P G A L A A A K

1801 AAGCGGCGAAATACGGTGCAGCGGTTCCGGGTGTACTGGGCGGTCTGGGTGCTCTGGGCG 1860
TTCGCCGCTTTATGCCACGTGCGCAAGGCCACATGACCCGCCAGACCCACGAGACCCGC
A A K Y G A A V P G V L G G L G A L G G

Figure 1(4)

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1861 GTGTTGGTATCCCGGGCGGTGTTGTAGGTGCAGGCCAGCTGCAGCTGCTGCTGCGGCAA 1920
CACAACCATAGGGCCCGCCACAACATCCACGTCCGGGTCGACGTCGACGACGACGCCGTT
V G I P G G V V G A G P A A A A A A K

1921 AGGCAGCGGCGAAAGCAGCTCAGTTCGGTCTGGTGGTGCAGCAGGTCTGGGCGGTCTGG 1980
TCCGTCGCCGCTTTTCGTCGAGTCAAGCCAGACCAACCACGTCGTCCAGACCCGCCAGACC
A A A K A A Q F G L V G A A G L G G L G

1981 GTGTTGGCGGTCTGGGTGTACCGGGCGTGGTGGTCTGGGTGGCATCCCGCCGGCGGCGG 2040
CACAACCGCCAGACCCACATGGCCCGCAACCACCAGACCCACCGTAGGGCGGCGCGCCG
V G G L G V P G V G G L G G I P P A A A

2041 CAGCTAAAGCGGCTAAATACGGTGCAGCAGGTCTGGGTGGCGTTCTGGGTGGTGTGCTGGTC 2100
GTCGATTTGCCGATTTATGCCACGTCTGCCAGACCCACCGCAAGACCCACCACGACCAG
A K A A K Y G A A G L G G V L G G A G Q

2101 AGTTCCCACTGGGCGGTGTAGCGGCACGTCCGGGTTTCGGTCTGTCCCCGATCTTCCCAG 2160
TCAAGGGTGACCCGCCACATCGCCGTGCAGGCCCAAGCCAGACAGGGGCTAGAAGGGTC
F P L G G V A A R P G F G L S P I F P G

2161 GCGGTGCATGCCTGGGTAAAGCTTGCGGCCGTAAACGTAAATAATGATAG 2210
CGCCACGTACGGACCCATTTCGAACGCCGGCATTTCGATTTATTACTATCCTAG
G A C L G K A C G R K R K * * *

Figure 1(5)

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1 GGVPGAIPGGVPGGVFFPGAGLGAIGGGALGPGGKPLKFPVPGGLAGAGLG 50
|||
1 GGVPGAIPGGVPGGVFFPGAGLGAIGGGALGPGGKPLKFPVPGGLAGAGLG 50
|||
51 AGLGAFPAVTFPGALVPGGVADAAAAYKAAGAGLGGVPGVGGGLGVSAG 100
|||
51 AGLGAFPAVTFPGALVPGGVADAAAAYKAAGAGLGGVPGVGGGLGVSAG 100
|||
101 AVVPPQAGVKGKVPGVGLPGVYPGGVLPGARFPGVGVLPVPTGAGVK 150
|||
101 AVVPPQAGVKGKVPGVGLPGVYPGGVLPGARFPGVGVLPVPTGAGVK 150
|||
151 PKAPGVGGAFAGIPGVPGPGGPQPGVPLGYPIKAPKLPGGYGLPYTTGKL 200
|||
151 PKAPGVGGAFAGIPGVPGPGGPQPGVPLGYPIKAPKLPGGYGLPYTTGKL 200
|||
201 PYGYGPGGVAGAAAGKAGYPTGTGVGPQAAAAAAKAAKFGAGAAGVLP 250
|||
201 PYGYGPGGVAGAAAGKAGYPTGTGVGPQAAAAAAKAAKFGAGAAGVLP 250
|||
251 VGGAGVPGVPGAIPGIGGLAGVGTAAAAAAKAAKYGAAAGLVPGG 300
|||
251 VGGAGVPGVPGAIPGIGGLAGVGTAAAAAAKAAKYGAAAGLVPGG 300
|||
301 PGFGPGVGVPGAGVPGVPGAGIPVVPAGIPGAAPGVVSPAAAAKA 350
|||
301 PGFGPGVGVPGAGVPGVPGAGIPVVPAGIPGAAPGVVSPAAAAKA 350
|||
351 AAKAAKYGARPGVGVGGIPTYGVGAGGFPFGVGVGGIPGVAGVPSVGGV 400
|||
351 AAKAAKYGARPGVGVGGIPTYGVGAGGFPFGVGVGGIPGVAGVPSVGGV 400
|||
401 PGVGGVPGVGISPEAQAAAAKAAKYGVGTAAAAAAKAAKAAQFGLVPG 450
|||
401 PGVGGVPGVGISPEAQAAAAKAAKYGVGTAAAAAAKAAKAAQFGLVPG 450
|||
451 VGVAPGVGVAPGVGVAPGVGLAPGVGVAPGVGVAPGVGVAPGIGPGGVAA 500
|||
451 VGVAPGVGVAPGVGVAPGVGLAPGVGVAPGVGVAPGVGVAPGIGPGGVAA 500
|||
501 AAKSAKVAAKQLRRAAGLGAGIPGLGVGVGPGLGVGAGVPGLGVGAG 550
|||
501 AAKSAKVAAKQLRRAAGLGAGIPGLGVGVGPGLGVGAGVPGLGVGAG 550
|||
551 VPGFGAGADEGVRRSLSPELREGDPSSSQELPSTPSSPRVPGALAAKAA 600
|||
551 VPGFGA.....VPGALAAKAA 567
|||
601 KYGAAPGVVLGGIGALGGVGIPIGGVVGAGPAAAAAAKAAKAAQFGLVG 650
|||
568 KYGAAPGVVLGGIGALGGVGIPIGGVVGAGPAAAAAAKAAKAAQFGLVG 617
|||
651 AAGLGGIGVGGIGVPGVGGILGGIPPAKAAKAYGAAGLGGVIGGAGQFP 700
|||
618 AAGLGGIGVGGIGVPGVGGILGGIPPAKAAKAYGAAGLGGVIGGAGQFP 667
|||
701 LGGVAARPGFGLSPIFPGGACLGKACGRKRK 731
|||
668 LGGVAARPGFGLSPIFPGGACLGKACGRKRK 698
|||

Figure 2(1)

751 GCTAAATACGGTGCAGCAGGCGCTGGTTCGGGTGGTCCAGGCTTCGG 800
|||
251 AlaIysTyrGlyAlaAlaAlaGlyLeuValProGlyGlyProGlyPheGly 267
801 TCCGGGTGTGTAGGCGTTCGGGTTCGGGTGGTCCAGGCTTCGG 850
|||
268 yProGlyValValGlyValProGlyPheGlyAlaValProGlyValGlyv 284
851 TTCCAGGTTCGGGCATCCGGTGTACCGGGTGCAGGTATCCCGGGCGCT 900
|||
285 alProGlyAlaGlyIleProValValProGlyAlaGlyIleProGlyAla 300
901 GCGGGTTCGGGTGGTGTATCCCGGAAGCGGCAGCTAAGGCTGGTGGAA 950
|||
301 AlaGlyPheGlyAlaValSerProGluAlaAlaAlaIysAlaAlaAlaIy 317
951 AGCTGGGAAATACGGAGCTCGTCCGGGCGTTCGGGTGGTGGCAGTCCCGA 1000
|||
318 sAlaAlaIysTyrGlyAlaArgProGlyValGlyValGlyGlyIleProT 334
1001 CCTACGGTGTAGGTGCAGGCGGTTCGCCAGGTTCGGCGTGGTGTGGT 1050
|||
335 hrTyrGlyValGlyAlaGlyGlyPheProGlyPheGlyValGlyValGly 350
1051 GGCATCCCGGGTGTAGCTGGTGTTCGGTCTGTGGTGGCGTACCGGGTGT 1100
|||
351 GlyIleProGlyValAlaGlyValProSerValGlyGlyValProGlyVa 367
1101 TGGTGGCGTTCAGGTGTAGGTATCTCCCGGAAGCGCAGGCGAGCTGGCG 1150
|||
368 lGlyGlyValProGlyValGlyIleSerProGluAlaGlnAlaAlaAlaA 384
1151 CAGCTAAAGCAGCGAAGTACGGCGTTCGGTACTCCGGCGGCAGCAGCTGCT 1200
|||
385 laAlaIysAlaAlaIysTyrGlyValGlyThrProAlaAlaAlaAlaAla 400
1201 AAAGCAGCGGCTAAAGCAGCGCAGTTCGGACTAGTTCGGGGCGTAGGTGT 1250
|||
401 lysAlaAlaAlaIysAlaAlaGlnPheGlyLeuValProGlyValGlyVa 417
1251 TGCGCCAGGTGTTCGGGTAGCACCGGGTGTGGTGTGGCTCCGGGGCGTAG 1300
|||
418 lAlaProGlyValGlyValAlaProGlyValGlyValAlaProGlyValG 434
1301 GTCTGGCACCGGGTGTGGCGTTCGACCCAGGTGTAGGTGTTCGGCGGGGC 1350
|||
435 lyLeuAlaProGlyValGlyValAlaProGlyValGlyValAlaProGly 450
1351 GTTGGTGTAGCACCGGGTATCCGTCCGGGTGGCGTTCGGGCTGGTGGAA 1400
|||
451 ValGlyValAlaProGlyIleGlyProGlyGlyValAlaAlaAlaAlaIy 467
1401 ATCTGCTGCGAAGGTGTGCTGCGAAAGCGCAGCTGCGTGCAGCAGCTGGTC 1450
|||
468 sSerAlaAlaIysValAlaAlaIysAlaGlnLeuArgAlaAlaAlaGlyL 484
1451 TGGGTGCGGGCATCCAGGTCTGGGTGTAGGTGTGGTGTTCGGGGCGCTG 1500
|||
485 euGlyAlaGlyIleProGlyLeuGlyValGlyValGlyValProGlyLeu 500

Figure 3(2)

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1501 GGTGTAGGTGCAGGGGTACCGGGCCCTGGGGTGTGGTGCAGGCGTTCCGGG 1550
501 GlyValGlyAlaGlyValProGlyLeuGlyValGlyAlaGlyValProGly 517
1551 TTTCGGTGTCTGTTCCGGGCGCGCTGGCTGCTGCGAAGCGGCGAATACG 1600
518 yPheGlyAlaValProGlyAlaLeuAlaAlaAlaIysAlaAlaIysTyrG 534
1601 GTGCTGTTCGGGTGTACTGGGCGGTCTGGGTGCTCTGGGCGGTGTTGGT 1650
535 lyAlaValProGlyValLeuGlyGlyLeuGlyAlaLeuGlyGlyValGly 550
1651 ATCCCGGGCGGTGTTGTAGGTGCAGGCCAGCTGCAGCTGCTGCTGCGGC 1700
551 IleProGlyGlyValValGlyAlaGlyProAlaAlaAlaAlaAlaAla 567
1701 AAAGGCAGCGGCGAAGCAGCTCAGTTCCGGTCTGGTGGTGCAGCAGGTC 1750
568 aIysAlaAlaAlaIysAlaAlaGlnPheGlyLeuValGlyAlaAlaGlyL 584
1751 TGGGCGGTCTGGGTGTTGGCGGTCTGGGTGTACCGGGCGTGGTGGTCTG 1800
585 euGlyGlyLeuGlyValGlyGlyLeuGlyValProGlyValGlyGlyLeu 600
1801 GGTGGCATCCCGCGGGCGGGCGGCAGCTAAGCGGCTAAATACGGTGCAGC 1850
601 GlyGlyIleProProAlaAlaAlaAlaIysAlaAlaIysTyrGlyAlaAl 617
1851 AGGTCTGGGTGGCGTTCGGGTGGTGTCTGGTCAAGTTCCCACTGGGCGGTG 1900
618 aGlyLeuGlyGlyValLeuGlyGlyAlaGlyGlnPheProLeuGlyGlyV 634
1901 TAGCGGCACGTCCGGGTTTCGGTCTGTCCCGGATCTTCCAGGCGGTGCA 1950
635 aAlaAlaAlaArgProGlyPheGlyLeuSerProIlePheProGlyGlyAla 650
1951 TGCCTGGGTAAAGCTTCCGGCCGTAAACGTAA 1983
651 CysLeuGlyIysAlaCysGlyArgIysArgIys 661

Figure 3(3)

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1 ATGGGTGGCGTTCCGGGTGCTGTTCCGGGTGGCGTTCCGGGTGGTGTATT 50
1 ATGGGTGGCGTTCCGGGTGCTATCCCGGGTGGCGTTCCGGGTGGTGTATT 50
51 CTACCCAGGCGCGGGTTTGGGTGC..... 74
51 CTACCCAGGCGCGGGTCTGGGTGCACTGGGCGGTGGTGGCTGGGCCCGG 100
75TGT 77
151 GGTGCAGGTCTGGGCGCGTTCCCGGGGTACCTTCCCGGGTGTCTGGT 200
78 TCCGGGTGGCGTTGTCAGACGAGCTGCTGCGTACAAAGCGGCAAAGGCAG 127
201 TCCGGGTGGCGTTGTCAGACGAGCTGCTGCGTACAAAGCGGCAAAGGCAG 250
128 GTGCGGGTCTGGGCGGGGTACCAAGGTGTTGGCGGTCTGGGTGTATCTGCT 177
251 GTGCGGGTCTGGGCGGGGTACCAAGGTGTTGGCGGTCTGGGTGTATCTGCT 300
178 GGCAGCAGTTGTTCCGAGCGGGGTGAGGTGTAAACCGGGCAAAGTTCC 227
301 GGCAGCAGTTGTTCCGAGCGGGGTGAGGTGTAAACCGGGCAAAGTTCC 350
228 AGGTGTTGGTCTGCGGGCGTATACCGGGTTTCCGGTGTGTTCCGGGCG 277
351 AGGTGTTGGTCTGCGGGCGTATACCGGGT...GGTGTCTGCGGGCG 397
278 CGCGTTTCCAGGTGTTGGTGTACTGCGGGCGTTCCGACCGGTGCAGGT 327
398 CGCGTTTCCAGGTGTTGGTGTACTGCGGGCGTTCCGACCGGTGCAGGT 447
328 GTTAAACCGAAGGCACCAAGGTGTAGGCGGCGGTTCCGGGTATCCCGGG 377
448 GTTAAACCGAAGGCACCAAGGTGTAGGCGGCGGTTCCGGGTATCCCGGG 497
378 TGTGTCGCGTTCCGGTGGTCCGAGCCAGGCGTTCCGCTGGGTATCCCGA 427
498 TGTGTCGCGTTCCGGTGGTCCGAGCCAGGCGTTCCGCTGGGTATCCCGA 547
428 TCAAAGCGCGAAGCTTCCAGGTGGCTACGGTCTGCGGTACACCAAGGT 477
548 TCAAAGCGCGAAGCTTCCAGGTGGCTACGGTCTGCGGTACACCAAGGT 597
478 AAAGTGCCTACCGCTACGGTCCGGGTGGCGGTAGCAGGTGCTGCGGGTAA 527
598 AAAGTGCCTACCGCTACGGTCCGGGTGGCGGTAGCAGGTGCTGCGGGTAA 647
528 AGCAGGCTACCCAAACCGGTACTGGTGTGGTCCGAGGCTGCTGCGGCAG 577
648 AGCAGGCTACCCAAACCGGTACTGGTGTGGTCCGAGGCTGCTGCGGCAG 697
578 CTGCGGCGAAGGCAGCAGCAAATTCGGGCGGGTGCAGCGGGTTCCGGT 627
698 CTGCGGCGAAGGCAGCAGCAAATTCGGGCGGGTGCAGCG.....GGT 741
628 GCTGTTCCGGGCGTAGGTGGTCTGGCGTTCCGGGTGTTCCAGGTGCGAT 677
742 GTTCTGCGGGCGTAGGTGGTCTGGCGTTCCGGGTGTTCCAGGTGCGAT 791

Figure 4(1)

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678 CCGGGGCATCGGTGGTATCGCAGGCGTAGGTACTCCGGCGGGCCGCTGCGG 727
|||
792 CCGGGGCATCGGTGGTATCGCAGGCGTAGGTACTCCGGCGGGCCGCTGCGG 841
|||
728 CTGCGGCAGCTGCGGGGAAAGCAGCTAAATACGGTGGCGGCAGCAGGCCTG 777
|||
842 CTGCGGCAGCTGCGGGGAAAGCAGCTAAATACGGTGGCGGCAGCAGGCCTG 891
|||
778 GTTCGGGTGGTCCAGGCTTCGGTCCGGGTGTTGTAGGGGTTCCGGGTTT 827
|||
892 GTTCGGGTGGTCCAGGCTTCGGTCCGGGTGTTGTAGGGGTTCCGGGTTT 939
|||
828 CGGTGCTGTTCGGGGCGTAGGTGTTCCAGGTGCGGGCATCCCGGTTGTAC 877
|||
940 .GCTGGTGTTCGGGGCGTAGGTGTTCCAGGTGCGGGCATCCCGGTTGTAC 988
|||
878 CGGGTGCAGGTATCCCGGGCGCTGCGGGTTTCGGTCTGTATCCCGGAA 927
|||
989 CGGGTGCAGGTATCCCGGGCGCTGCGGGTTCCAGGTGTTGTATCCCGGAA 1038
|||
928 GCGGCAGCTAAGGCTGCTGCGAAGCTGCGAATACGGAGCTCGTCCGGG 977
|||
1039 GCGGCAGCTAAGGCTGCTGCGAAGCTGCGAATACGGAGCTCGTCCGGG 1088
|||
978 CGTTGGTGTGTTGGTGGCATCCCGACCTACGGTGTAGGTGCAGGCGGTTTC 1027
|||
1089 CGTTGGTGTGTTGGTGGCATCCCGACCTACGGTGTAGGTGCAGGCGGTTTC 1138
|||
1028 CAGGTTTCGGCGTTGGTGTGTTGGTGGCATCCCGGGTGTAGCTGGTGTTCG 1077
|||
1139 CAGGTTTCGGCGTTGGTGTGTTGGTGGCATCCCGGGTGTAGCTGGTGTTCG 1188
|||
1078 TCTGTTGGTGGCGTACCGGGTGTGTTGGTGGCGTTCCAGGTGTAGGTATCTC 1127
|||
1189 TCTGTTGGTGGCGTACCGGGTGTGTTGGTGGCGTTCCAGGTGTAGGTATCTC 1238
|||
1128 CCGGAAGCGCAGGCAGCTGCGGCAGCTAAGCAGCGAAGTACGGCGTTG 1177
|||
1239 CCGGAAGCGCAGGCAGCTGCGGCAGCTAAGCAGCGAAGTACGGCGTTG 1288
|||
1178 GTACTCCGGCGGGCAGCAGCTGCTAAGCAGCGGCTAAGCAGCGCAGTTC 1227
|||
1289 GTACTCCGGCGGGCAGCAGCTGCTAAGCAGCGGCTAAGCAGCGCAGTTC 1338
|||
1228 GGACTAGTTCCGGGCGTAGGTGTTGCGCCAGGTGTTGGCGTAGCACCGGG 1277
|||
1339 GGACTAGTTCCGGGCGTAGGTGTTGCGCCAGGTGTTGGCGTAGCACCGGG 1388
|||
1278 TGTGTTGTTGCTCCGGGCGTAGGTCTGGCACCGGGTGTGCGTTGCAC 1327
|||
1389 TGTGTTGTTGCTCCGGGCGTAGGTCTGGCACCGGGTGTGCGTTGCAC 1438
|||
1328 CAGGTGTAGGTGTTGCGCCGGGCGTTGGTGTAGCACCGGGTATCGTCCG 1377
|||
1439 CAGGTGTAGGTGTTGCGCCGGGCGTTGGTGTAGCACCGGGTATCGTCCG 1488
|||
1378 GGTGGCGTTGCGGCTGCTGCGAATCTGCTGCGAAGGTTGCTGCGAAGC 1427
|||
1489 GGTGGCGTTGCGGCTGCTGCGAATCTGCTGCGAAGGTTGCTGCGAAGC 1538
|||

Figure 4(2)

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1428 GCAGCTGCGTGCAGCAGCTGCTGGGTGCGGGCATCCAGGTCTGGGTG 1477
|||
1539 GCAGCTGCGTGCAGCAGCTGCTGGGTGCGGGCATCCAGGTCTGGGTG 1588
|||
1478 TAGGTGTGGTGTTCGCGGCTGGGTGTAGGTGCAGGGGTACCGGGCCTG 1527
|||
1589 TAGGTGTGGTGTTCGCGGCTGGGTGTAGGTGCAGGGGTACCGGGCCTG 1638
|||
1528 GGTGTTGGTGCAGGCGTTCCGGGTTTCGGTGC..... 1559
|||
1639 GGTGTTGGTGCAGGCGTTCCGGGTTTCGGTGCCTGGGCGGACGAAGGTGT 1688
|||
1560TGTTCCGGGCGGCTGGCT 1578
|||
1739 AGCACCTGCGGTCTACCGGTCCTCTCCACGTGTTCCGGGCGGCTGGCT 1788
|||
1579 GCTGCGAAGCGGCGAATACGGT...GCTGTTCCGGGTGTACTGGGCGG 1625
|||
1789 GCTGCGAAGCGGCGAATACGGTGCAGCGGTTCGGGTGTACTGGGCGG 1838
|||
1626 TCTGGGTGCTCTGGGCGGTGTGGTATCCCGGGCGGTGTGTAGGTGCAG 1675
|||
1839 TCTGGGTGCTCTGGGCGGTGTGGTATCCCGGGCGGTGTGTAGGTGCAG 1888
|||
1676 GCCCAGCTGCAGCTGCTGCTGGGCAAGGCAGCGGCGAAGCAGCTCAG 1725
|||
1889 GCCCAGCTGCAGCTGCTGCTGGGCAAGGCAGCGGCGAAGCAGCTCAG 1938
|||
1726 TTCGGTCTGGTGTGGTGCAGCAGGTCTGGGCGGTCTGGGTGTGGGCGGTCT 1775
|||
1939 TTCGGTCTGGTGTGGTGCAGCAGGTCTGGGCGGTCTGGGTGTGGGCGGTCT 1988
|||
1776 GGGTGTACCGGGCGTTGGTGGTCTGGGTGGCATCCCGCGGCGGCGGCAG 1825
|||
1989 GGGTGTACCGGGCGTTGGTGGTCTGGGTGGCATCCCGCGGCGGCGGCAG 2038
|||
1826 CTAAGCGGCTAATACGGTGCAGCAGGTCTGGGTGGCGTTCTGGGTGGT 1875
|||
2039 CTAAGCGGCTAATACGGTGCAGCAGGTCTGGGTGGCGTTCTGGGTGGT 2088
|||
1876 GCTGGTCAGTTCCCACTGGGCGGTGTAGCGGCACGTCCGGGTTCGGTCT 1925
|||
2089 GCTGGTCAGTTCCCACTGGGCGGTGTAGCGGCACGTCCGGGTTCGGTCT 2138
|||
1926 GTCCCGGATCTTCCAGGCGGTGCATGCCCTGGGTAAAGCTTGCAGCCGTA 1975
|||
2139 GTCCCGGATCTTCCAGGCGGTGCATGCCCTGGGTAAAGCTTGCAGCCGTA 2188
|||
1976 AACGTAAATATATGATAG 1992
|||
2189 AACGTAAATATATGATAG 2205
|||

Figure 4(3)

Figure 5(1)

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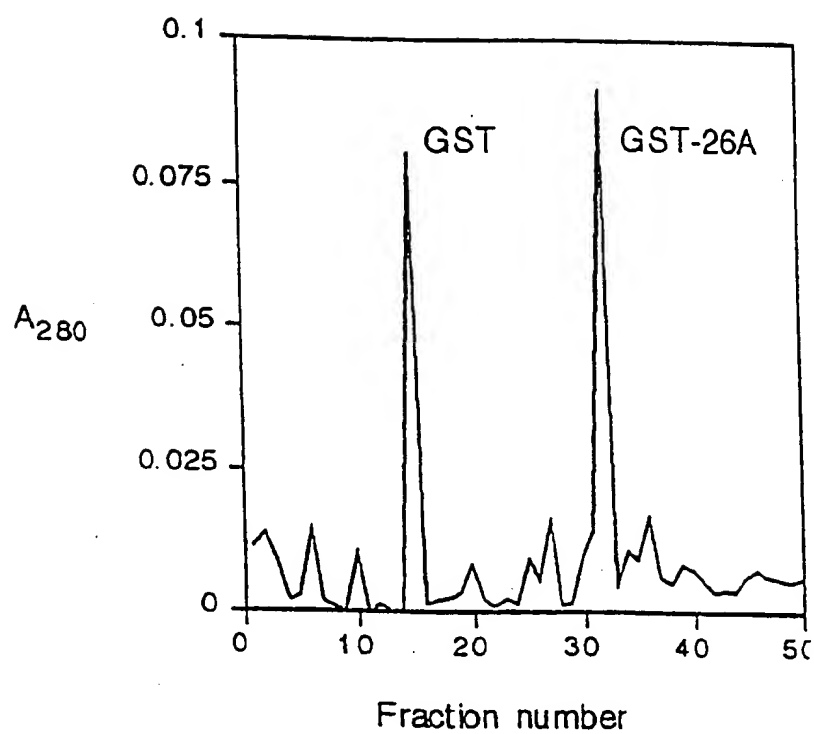


Fig. 6(a)

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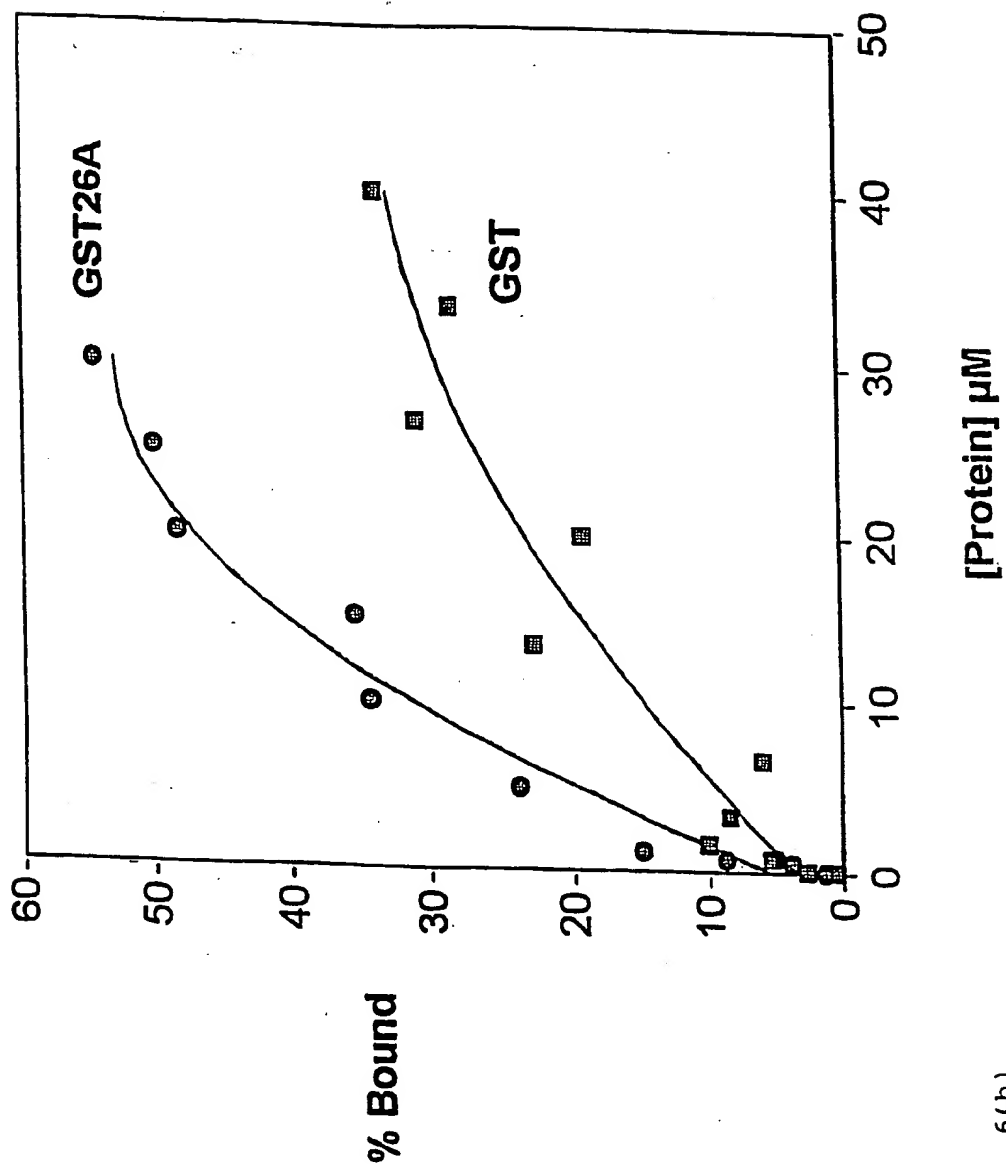


Fig. 6(b)

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948 TCCGCCATGGGAGGTGTTCCGGGCGCGCTGGCTGCTGCGAAAGCGGCGAA 997
|||||
1 SerAlaMetGlyGlyValProGlyAlaLeuAlaAlaAlaLysAlaAlaLy 17

998 ATACGGTGACAGCGGTTCCGGGTGTACTGGGCGGTCTGGGTGCTCTGGGCG 1047
|||||
18 sTyrGlyAlaAlaValProGlyValLeuGlyGlyLeuGlyAlaLeuGlyG 34

1048 GTGTTGGTATCCCGGCGGTGTTGTAGGTGCAGGCCAGCTGCAGCTGCT 1097
|||||
35 lyValGlyIleProGlyGlyValValGlyAlaGlyProAlaAlaAlaAla 50

1098 GCTGCGGCAAAGGCAGCGGCGAAAGCAGCTCAGTTCGGTCTGGTTGGTGC 1147
|||||
51 AlaAlaAlaLysAlaAlaAlaLysAlaAlaGlnPheGlyLeuValGlyAl 67

1148 AGCAGGTCTGGGCGGTCTGGGTGTTGGCGGTCTGGGTGTACCGGCGTTG 1197
|||||
68 aAlaGlyLeuGlyGlyLeuGlyValGlyGlyLeuGlyValProGlyValG 84

1198 GTGGTCTGGGTGGCATCCCGCGGCGGCGGCAGCTAAAGCGGCTAAATAC 1247
|||||
85 lyGlyLeuGlyGlyIleProProAlaAlaAlaAlaLysAlaAlaLysTyr 100

1248 GGTGCAGCAGGTCTGGGTGGCGTTCTGGGTGGTGCTGGTCAGTTCCTACT 1297
|||||
101 GlyAlaAlaGlyLeuGlyGlyValLeuGlyGlyAlaGlyGlnPheProLe 117

1298 GGGCGGTGTAGCGGCACGTCCGGGTTTCGGTCTGTCCCCGATCTTCCCAG 1347
|||||
118 uGlyGlyValAlaAlaArgProGlyPheGlyLeuSerProIlePheProG 134

1348 GCGGTGCATGCCTGGGTAAAGCTTGC GGCCGTAAACGTAAA 1388
|||||
135 lyGlyAlaCysLeuGlyLysAlaCysGlyArgLysArgLys 147

Figure 7

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948 TCCGCCATGGGAGCTCTGGTAGGCCTGGGCGTACCGGGCCTGGGTGTTGG 997
|||||
1 SerAlaMetGlyAlaLeuValGlyLeuGlyValProGlyLeuGlyValGl 17

998 TGCAGGCGTTCCGGGTTTCGGTGCTGGCGCGGACGAAGGTGTACGTCGTT 1047
|||||
18 yAlaGlyValProGlyPheGlyAlaGlyAlaAspGluGlyValArgArgS 34

1048 CCCTGTCTCCAGAACTGCGTGAAGGTGACCCGTCCTCTTCCCAGCACCTG 1097
|||||
35 erLeuSerProGluLeuArgGluGlyAspProSerSerSerGlnHisLeu 50

1098 CCGTCTACCCCGTCCTCTCCACGTGTTCCGGGCGCGCTGGCTGCTGCGAA 1147
|||||
51 ProSerThrProSerSerProArgValProGlyAlaLeuAlaAlaAlaLy 67

1148 AGCGGCGAAATACGGTGCAGCGGTTCCGGGTGTACTGGGCGGTCTGGGTG 1197
|||||
68 sAlaAlaLysTyrGlyAlaAlaValProGlyValLeuGlyGlyLeuGlyA 84

1198 CTCTGGGCGGTGTTGGTATCCCGGGCGGTGTTGTAGGTGCAGGCCAGCT 1247
|||||
85 laLeuGlyGlyValGlyIleProGlyGlyValValGlyAlaGlyProAla 100

Figure 8(1)

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1248 GCAGCTGCTGCTGCGGCAAAGGCAGCGGCGAAAGCAGCTCAGTTCGGTCT 1297
      |||||||
101  AlaAlaAlaAlaAlaAlaLysAlaAlaAlaLysAlaAlaGlnPheGlyLe 117
      .
1298 GGTGTTGGTGTCAGCAGGTCTGGGCGGTCTGGGTGTTGGCGGTCTGGGTGTAC 1347
      |||||||
118  uValGlyAlaAlaGlyLeuGlyGlyLeuGlyValGlyGlyLeuGlyValP 134
      .
1348 CGGGCGTTGGTGGTCTGGGTGGCATCCCGCCGGCGGCGGCAGCTAAAGCG 1397
      |||||||
135  roGlyValGlyGlyLeuGlyGlyIleProProAlaAlaAlaAlaLysAla 150
      .
1398 GCTAAATACGGTGCAGCAGGTCTGGGTGGCGTTCTGGGTGGTGTCTGGTCA 1447
      |||||||
151  AlaLysTyrGlyAlaAlaGlyLeuGlyGlyValLeuGlyGlyAlaGlyGl 167
      .
1448 GTTCCCACTGGGCGGTGTAGCGGCACGTCCGGGTTTCGGTCTGTCCCCGA 1497
      |||||||
168  nPheProLeuGlyGlyValAlaAlaArgProGlyPheGlyLeuSerProI 184
      .
1498 TCTTCCCAGGCGGTGCATGCCTGGGTAAAGCTTGCGGCGGTAAACGTAAA 1547
      |||||||
185  lePheProGlyGlyAlaCysLeuGlyLysAlaCysGlyArgLysArgLys 200

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Figure 8(2)

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